BLM LIBRARY
88077715

SOUTHWEST WYOMING

Resource Evaluation

Socio/Economic Evaluation
(Draft Historical Context)
(SUMMARY REPORT)

February 1996

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Wyoming State Office

#38182894 ID: 88077715

HD
243
.W8
R472
1996

SOUTHWEST WYOMING BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING AREA (INCLUDING WYOMING COUNTIES OF: CARBON, LINCOLN, SUBLETTE, SWEETWATER, AND UINTA)

ECONOMIC GROWTH

ECONOMIC DIVERSITY

VALUATION, FISCAL REVENUES, AND AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP

PREPARED BY

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

DECEMBER 1995

Table of Contents

Page

Section One:

Economic Growth, Select Demographic Characteristics 1

Section Two:

Economic Diversity, Economic Sector Characteristics 19

Section Three:

Valuation, Fiscal Revenues, and Average Daily Membership 66

List of Figures

Page

SECTION ONE

Figure 1. Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Population Indices, 1975 to 2000 3

Figure 2. Southwest BLM Planning Area Population Indices, 1975 to 2000 4

Figure 3. Population Distribution for the Southwest BLM Planning Area, 1990 5

Figure 4. Gender Distribution for the Southwest BLM Planning Area, 1990 6

Figure 5. Age Distribution for the Southwest BLM Planning Area, 1990 7

Figure 6. Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993 8

Figure 7. Southwest BLM Planning Area Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993 9

Figure 8. Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Unemployment Rates, 1980 to 1991 10

Figure 9. Southwest BLM Planning Area Unemployment Rates, 1980 to 1991 11

Figure 10. Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Adjusted Personal Income Indices, 1975 to 1993 12

Figure 11. Southwest BLM Planning Area Adjusted Total Personal Income Indices, 1975 to 1993 13

Figure 12. Southwest BLM Planning Area Net Earnings Indices, 1975 to 1993 14

Figure 13. Southwest BLM Planning Area Dividends, Interest, Rents Indices, 1975 to 1993 15

List of Figures (Cont.)

		Page
Figure 14.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Transfer Payment Indices, 1975 to 1993	16
Figure 15.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Per Capita Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	17
Figure 16.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Per Capita Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	18
SECTION TWO		
Figure 1.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Farm Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	22
Figure 2.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Farm Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	23
Figure 3.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Agricultural Service Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	24
Figure 4.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Agricultural Service Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	25
Figure 5.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Mining Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	26
Figure 6.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Mining Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	27
Figure 7.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Construction Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	28
Figure 8.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Construction Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	29
Figure 9.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Manufacturing Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	30

List of Figures (Cont.)

		Page
Figure 10.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Manufacturing Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	31
Figure 11.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Transportation and Public Utilities Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	32
Figure 12.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Transportation and Public Utilities Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	33
Figure 13.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Wholesale Trade Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	34
Figure 14.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Wholesale Trade Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	35
Figure 15.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Retail Trade Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	36
Figure 16.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Retail Trade Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	37
Figure 17.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	38
Figure 18.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	39
Figure 19.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Service Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	40
Figure 20.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Service Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	41
Figure 21.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Government Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	42
Figure 22.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Government Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993	43

List of Figures (Cont.)

		Page
Figure 23.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Farm Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	44
Figure 24.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Farm Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	45
Figure 25.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Agricultural Service Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	46
Figure 26.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Agricultural Service Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	47
Figure 27.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Mining Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	48
Figure 28.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Mining Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	49
Figure 29.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Construction Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	50
Figure 30.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Construction Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	51
Figure 31.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Manufacturing Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	52
Figure 32.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Manufacturing Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	53
Figure 33.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Transportation and Public Utilities Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	54
Figure 34.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Transportation and Public Utilities Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	55
Figure 35.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Wholesale Trade Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	56

List of Figures (Cont.)

		Page
Figure 36.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Wholesale Trade Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	57
Figure 37.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Retail Trade Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	58
Figure 38.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Retail Trade Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	59
Figure 39.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	60
Figure 40.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	61
Figure 41.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Service Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	62
Figure 42.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Service Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	63
Figure 43.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Government Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	64
Figure 44.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Government Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993	65

SECTION THREE

Figure 1.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Property Valuation Indices, 1980 to 1993	68
Figure 2.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Property Valuation Indices, 1980 to 1993	69
Figure 3.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Property Valuation By Type, Percent Change Between 1980 and 1993	70

List of Figures (Cont.)

		Page
Figure 4.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Property Valuation By Type, Percent Change Between 1980 and 1993	71
Figure 5.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Sales & Use Tax Indices, 1981 to 1993	72
Figure 6.	Southwest BLM Planning Area Sales & Use Tax Indices, 1981 to 1993	73
Figure 7.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Sales & Use Tax By Industrial Sector, Percent Change Between 1981 and 1993	74
Figure 8.	Federal Royalty Payments in Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area, Percent Change Between 1990 to 1993	75
Figure 9.	Severance Tax Payments in Wyoming Southwest BLM Planning Area, Percent Change Between, 1990 to 1993	76
Figure 10.	Ad Valorem on Production Tax Payments From Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area, Percent Change Between 1990 to 1993	77
Figure 11.	Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area ADM, Cost Per ADM, Revenue Per ADM, Percent Change Between 1983-84 and 1992-93	78
Figure 12,	Southwest BLM Planning Area ADM, Cost Per ADM, Revenue Per ADM, Percent Change Between 1983-84 and 1992-93	79

In a rapidly changing world, communities need up-to-data and accurate information regarding the structure and trends within their local, region, or state economy. Information describing local, regional or state economic conditions can provide guidance in the decision-making process by better understanding how their economy functions, the critical linkages with the outside world, and how the economy is changing over time.

This report presents the economic characteristics and historical trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. The Southwest BLM Planning Area is defined as the Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater and Uinta.

Three section have been developed including economic growth, economic diversity, and valuation, fiscal revenues, and average daily membership. Economic growth looks at the characteristics and trends of select demographics. Economic diversity reports the trends of sectorial employment and earned income. Valuation, fiscal revenues, and average daily membership explores the trends related to local and state revenue and costs.

The Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, through the University of Wyoming's Cooperative Extension Service has prepared this report as part of a larger project being conducted at the request and financial support from the Bureau of Land Management. Information provided in this document has been gathered from several secondary data sources. These data sources are sighted in the Reference Data Manual under the corresponding data table.

SOUTHWEST WYOMING BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING AREA
(INCLUDING WYOMING COUNTIES OF:
CARBON, LINCOLN, SUBLETTE, SWEETWATER, AND UINTA)

SECTION ONE

ECONOMIC GROWTH
SELECT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population

Age/Sex

Ethnicity/Sex

Total Employment

Unemployment Rates

Total Personal Income

Components of Total Personal Income

Per Capita Income

Economic growth looks at specific demographic trends in a state, sub-state, or a community's economy. This section identifies the economic growth trends and changes in Wyoming, the Southwest BLM Planning Area, including the counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta, of specific demographic characteristics. The basis of this section centers around the changes in population and then defining the demographic make-up of that population. Demographic characteristics considered to define the population were 1) age, sex, and ethnicity, 2) total employment, 3) total unemployment rates, 4) total personal income, 5) components of total personal income, and 6) per capita income.

Data reported in this section can be located in the Data Reference Manual Section One, Tables 1A to 10B.

Figure 1 shows the population trends and estimates between 1975 and 2000 for Wyoming, and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, Wyoming's population grew 23 percent while the Southwest BLM Planning Area population increased nearly 33 percent. According to the "The Equality State Almanac of Wyoming", Wyoming's population is projected to increase 4 percent between 1993 and the year 2000. During the same period, the Southwest BLM Planning Area is projected to increase at a slightly lower rate of 3.5 percent.

Figure 1.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Population Indices, 1975 to 2000.

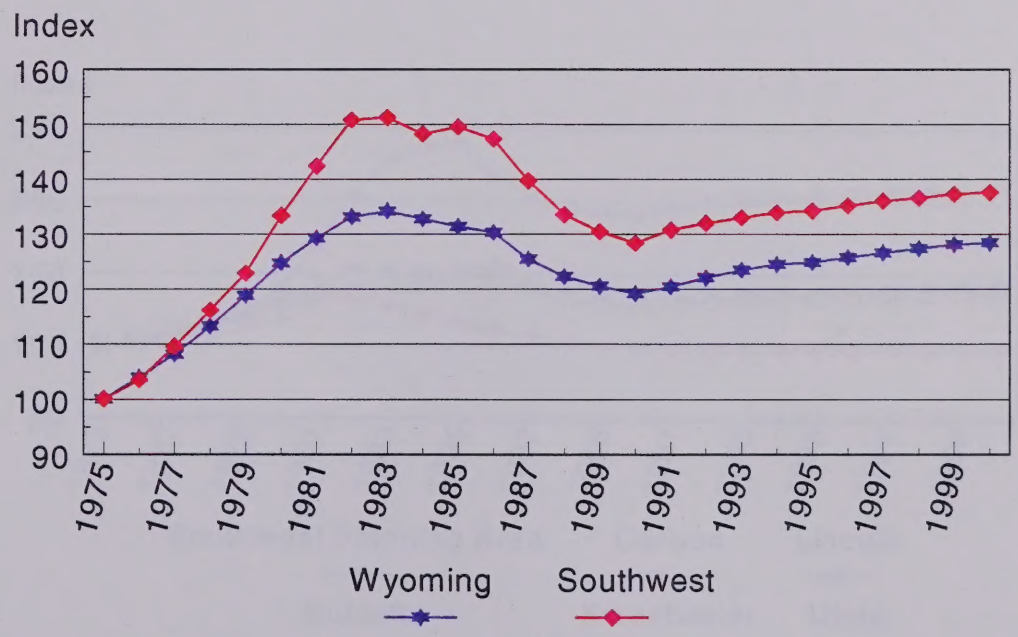


Figure 2 presents the population trends and projections for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five counties that make-up the area. Between 1975 and 1993, population growth in each county is near or above the areas overall growth rate. The only exception is Carbon County which has seen a decline in population nearly 3.5 percent. Uinta county has doubled its population making it the second largest populated county in the Southwest BLM Planning area, only behind Sweetwater County. Population projection between 1993 and 2000 for the Planning Area, indicate that Lincoln County will realize the greatest growth in population of 6 percent, while Carbon County will continue to decline in population approximately .5 percent.

Figure 2.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Population Indices, 1975 to 2000

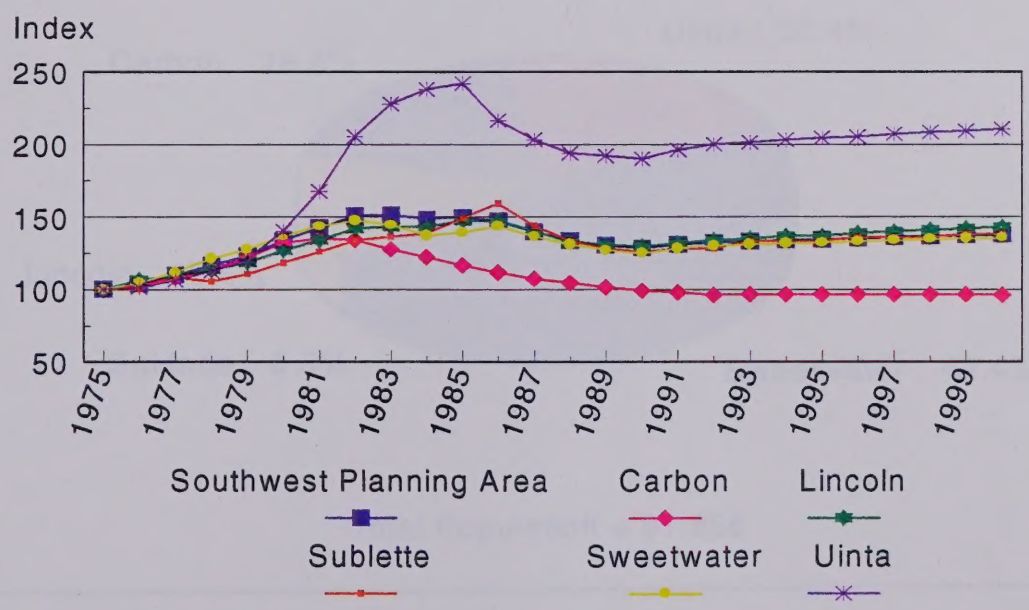
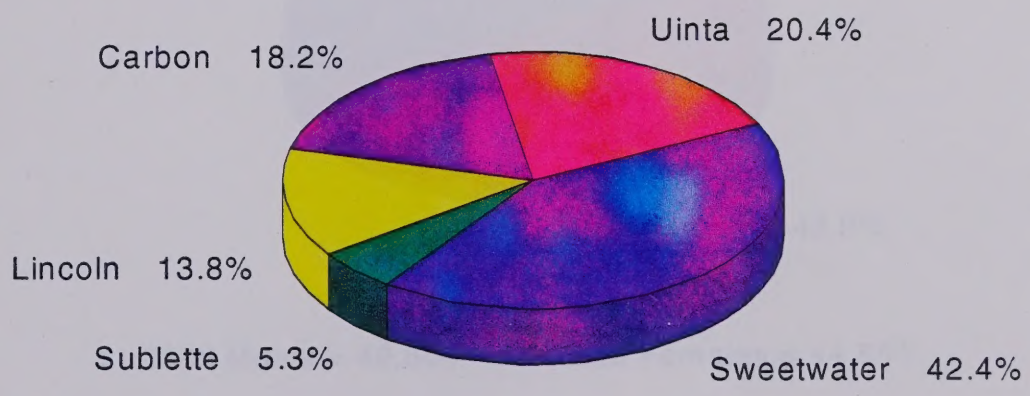


Figure 3 shows the population distribution of the five counties in the Southwest BLM Planning Area in 1990. In 1990 the Southwest BLM Planning Area has a total population of 91,655 of which over 60 percent was located in the counties of Sweetwater and Uinta. Carbon county had 18.2 percent, while Lincoln county had 13.8 percent and Sublette county contributed 5.3 percent of the total population in the Southwest BLM Planning Area for 1990.

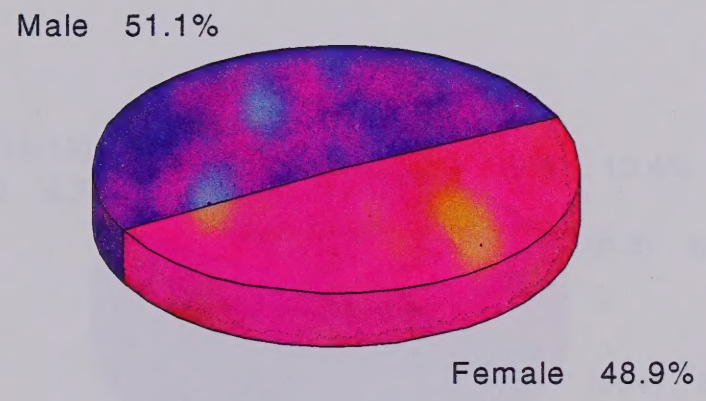
Figure 3.
Population Distribution for the Southwest BLM Planning Area, 1990



Total Population = 91,655

Figure 4 shows the gender distribution for the Southwest BLM Planning Area in 1990. In 1990 the Southwest BLM Planning Area total population of 91,655 was relatively equally split between males and females. It was reported that the Southwest Area had 46,804 males and 44,851 females.

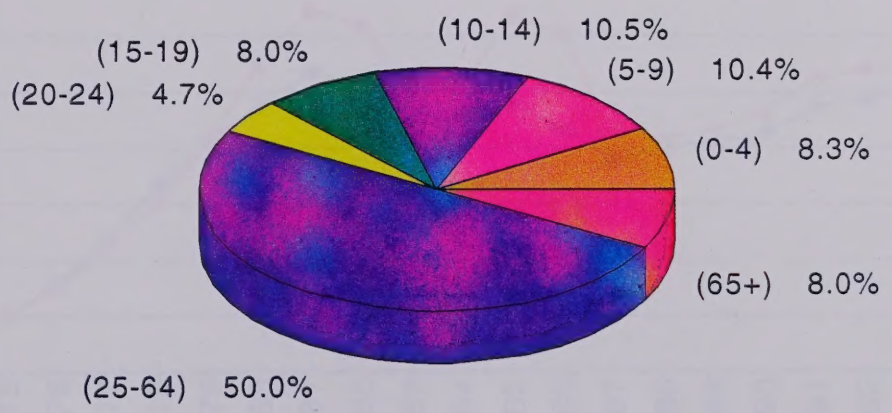
Figure 4.
Gender Distribution for the Southwest BLM Planning Area, 1990



Total Males = 46,804 Total Females = 44,851

Figure 5 shows the age distribution in 1990 for the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In 1990, 50 percent of the population in the Southwest BLM Planning Area was between the ages 25 to 64. Ages 5 to 14 accounted for 20.9 percent of the population in the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Approximately 28 percent of the Southwest BLM Planning Area Population fall within the ages 0 to 4, 15 to 19 or 65+. The smallest age bracket as a percentage is in the 20 to 24 range at 4.7 percent.

Figure 5.
Age Distribution for the Southwest BLM Planning Area, 1990



Total Population = 91,655

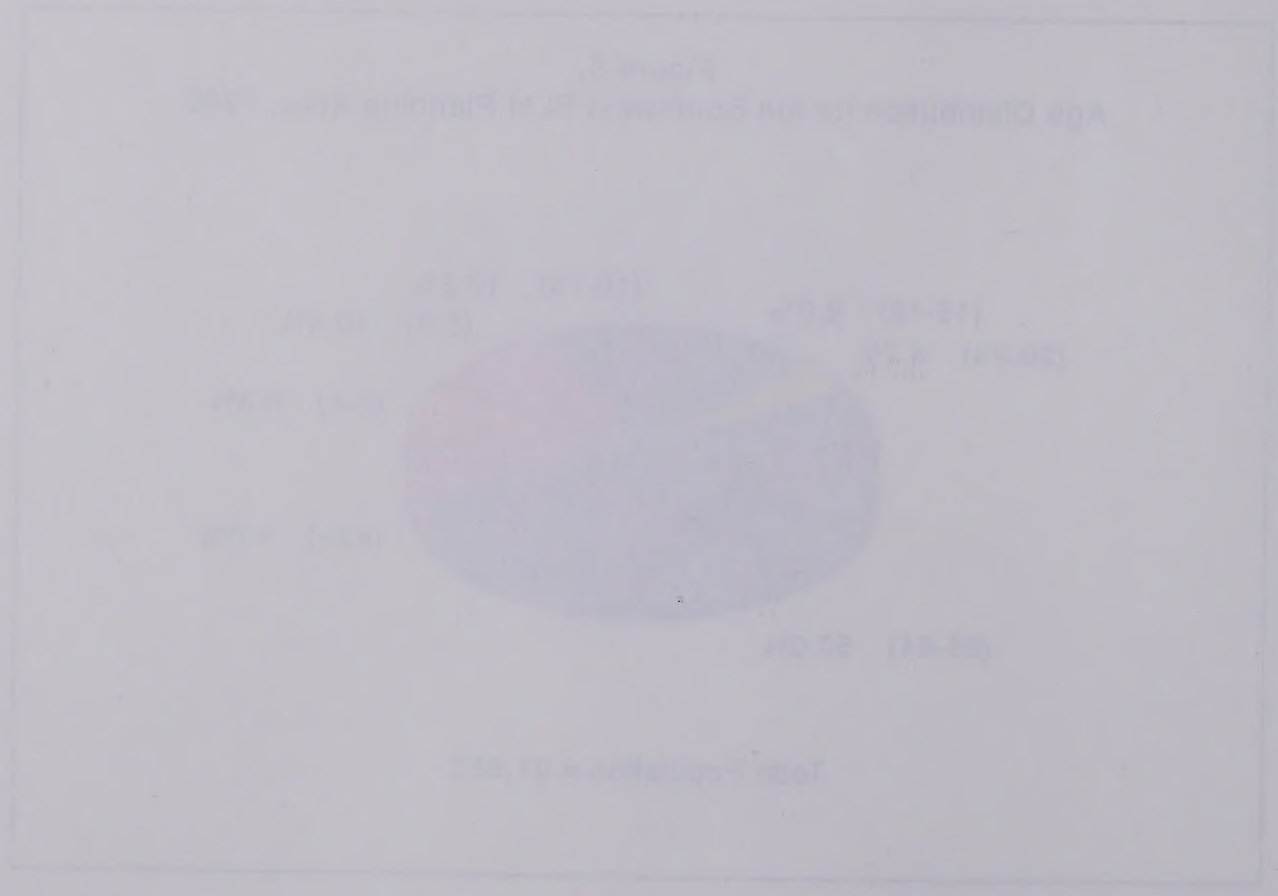


Figure 6 shows the employment trends between 1975 and 1993 for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Since 1975, employment levels in Wyoming have increased approximately 41 percent as compared to 44 percent in the BLM Planning Area. In 1981, total employment reached a high in Wyoming of 289,844 only to decline to 285,330 or 1.5 percent in 1993. Also in 1981 employment in the BLM Planning Area reached a high of 58,774 only to decline to 54,857 or 6.6 percent in 1993.

Figure 6.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993.

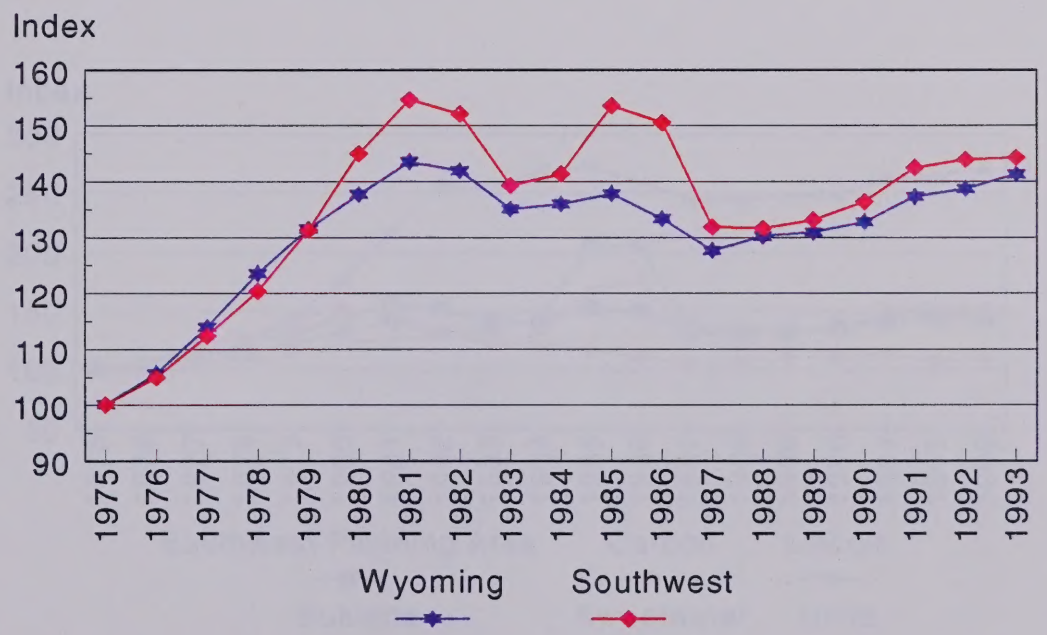


Figure 7 presents the employment trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln. Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. From 1975 to 1993, with the exception of Carbon and Sweetwater counties, total employment in Lincoln, Sublette, and Uinta has increased equally or greater than the overall Southwest BLM Planning Area. However during this period, Carbon county realized a 8 percent increase in employment, while Sweetwater county employment increased nearly 33 percent. Employment in Uinta county has increased nearly 171 percent.

Figure 7.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993

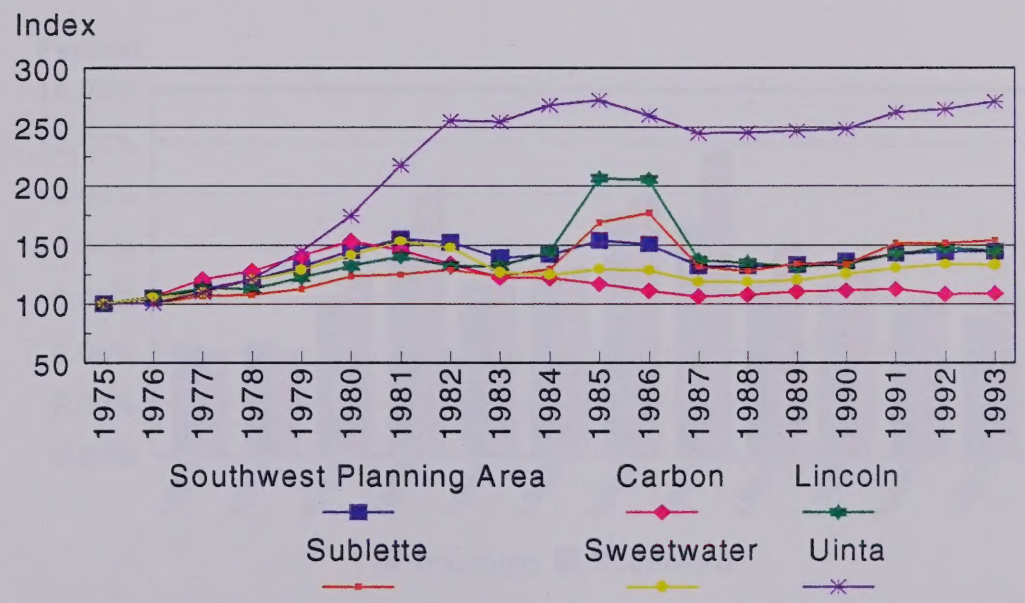
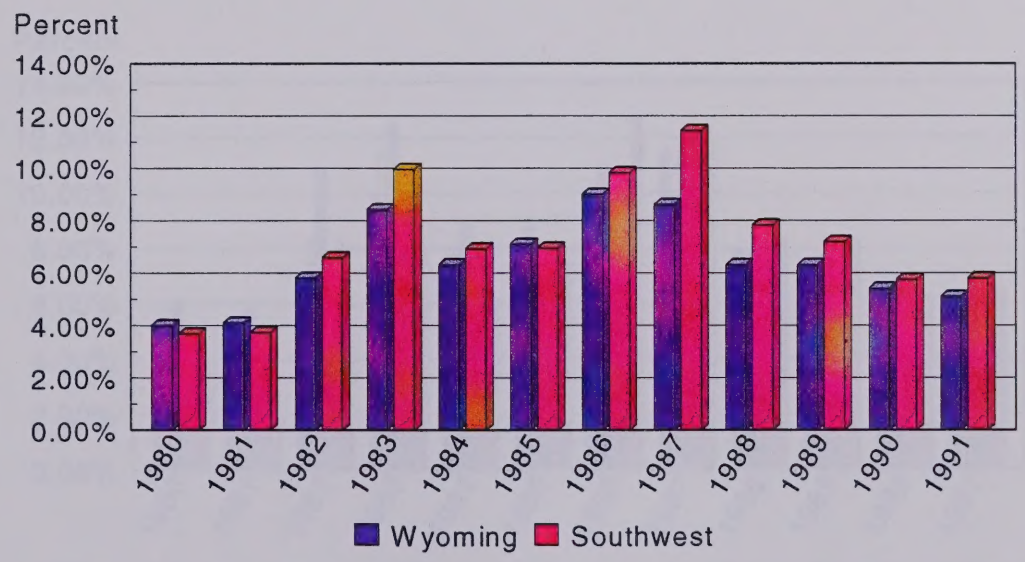


Figure 8 shows the unemployment rates between 1980 and 1991 for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In 1986, Wyoming's unemployment rate was at its highest of 9.0 percent and since declined to 5.1 percent in 1991. Unemployment rates reported for the Southwest BLM Planning Area are consistently greater than State of Wyoming. In 1987, the unemployment rate in the Southwest BLM Planning Area was at a high of 11.44 percent. Since 1987, the unemployment rate in the Southwest BLM Planning Area has been reduced over one-half to 5.80 percent.

Figure 8.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Unemployment Rates,
1980 to 1991



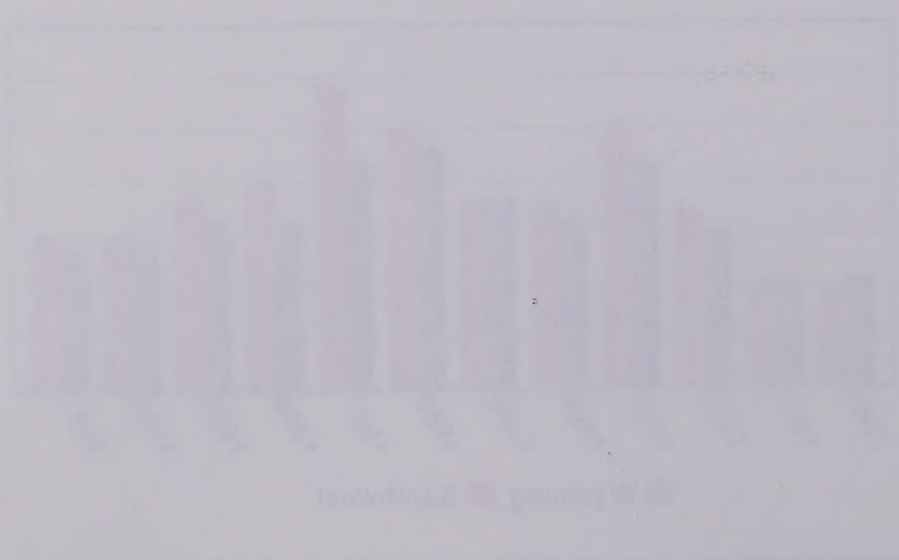


Figure 9 presents the unemployment rates for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. With the exception of Sublette county, in 1991, the unemployment rate for each county was greater than the unemployment rate for the BLM Planning Area. However in 1987, Sublette county had the highest unemployment rate among all counties in the Planning Area of 12.2 percent. Some of the decline in unemployment rates between 1987 and 1991 in Sublette county may be explained by the relatively strong tourism market in the neighboring Teton county.

Figure 9.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Unemployment Rates, 1980 to 1991

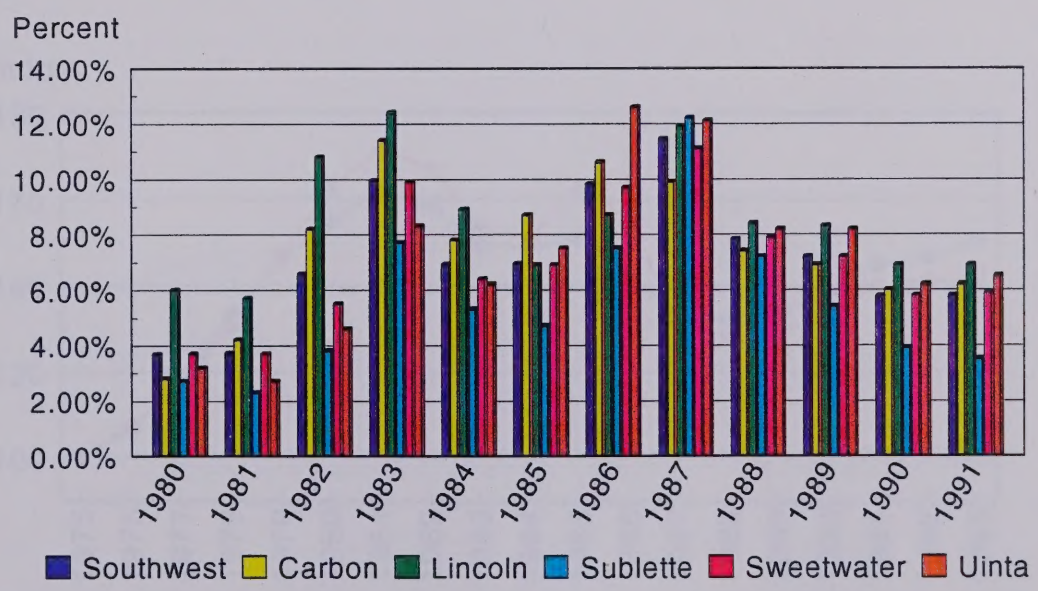
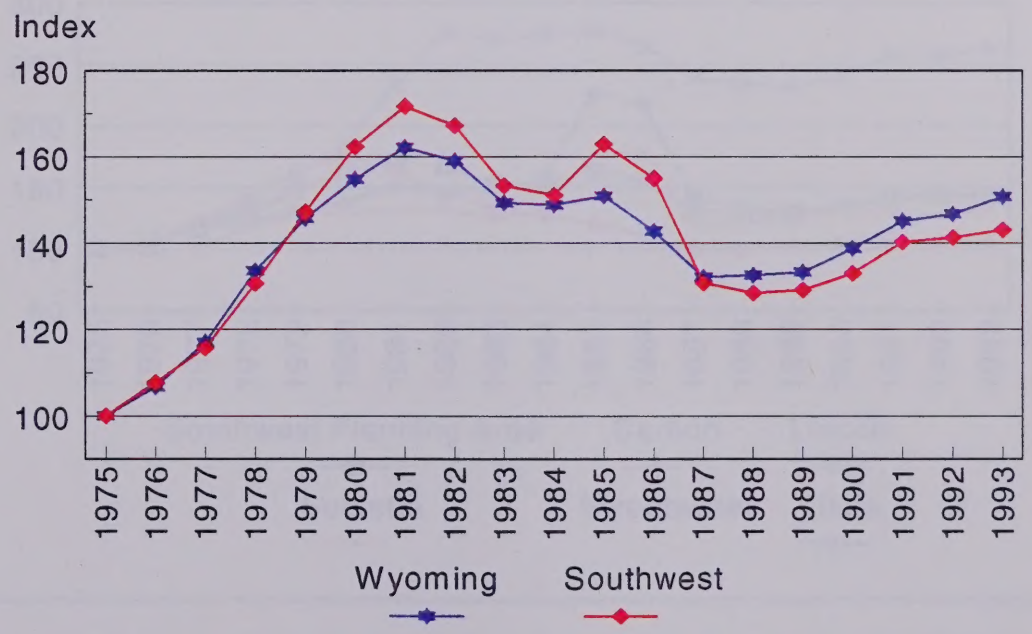


Figure 10 shows the adjusted total personal income trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, the adjusted total personal income for both Wyoming and the BLM Planning Area have followed similar trends. Each area has realized growth in adjusted total personal income of approximately 51 percent for the State of Wyoming and 43 percent in the Southwest BLM Planning Area. From 1979 to 1987, Wyoming adjusted total personal income growth was slightly greater than adjusted total personal income in the BLM Planning Area. Since 1987 through 1993, the Southwest BLM Planning Area adjusted total personal income has outperformed the adjusted total personal income in the State of Wyoming.

Figure 10.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Adjusted Personal Income Indices, 1975 to 1993.



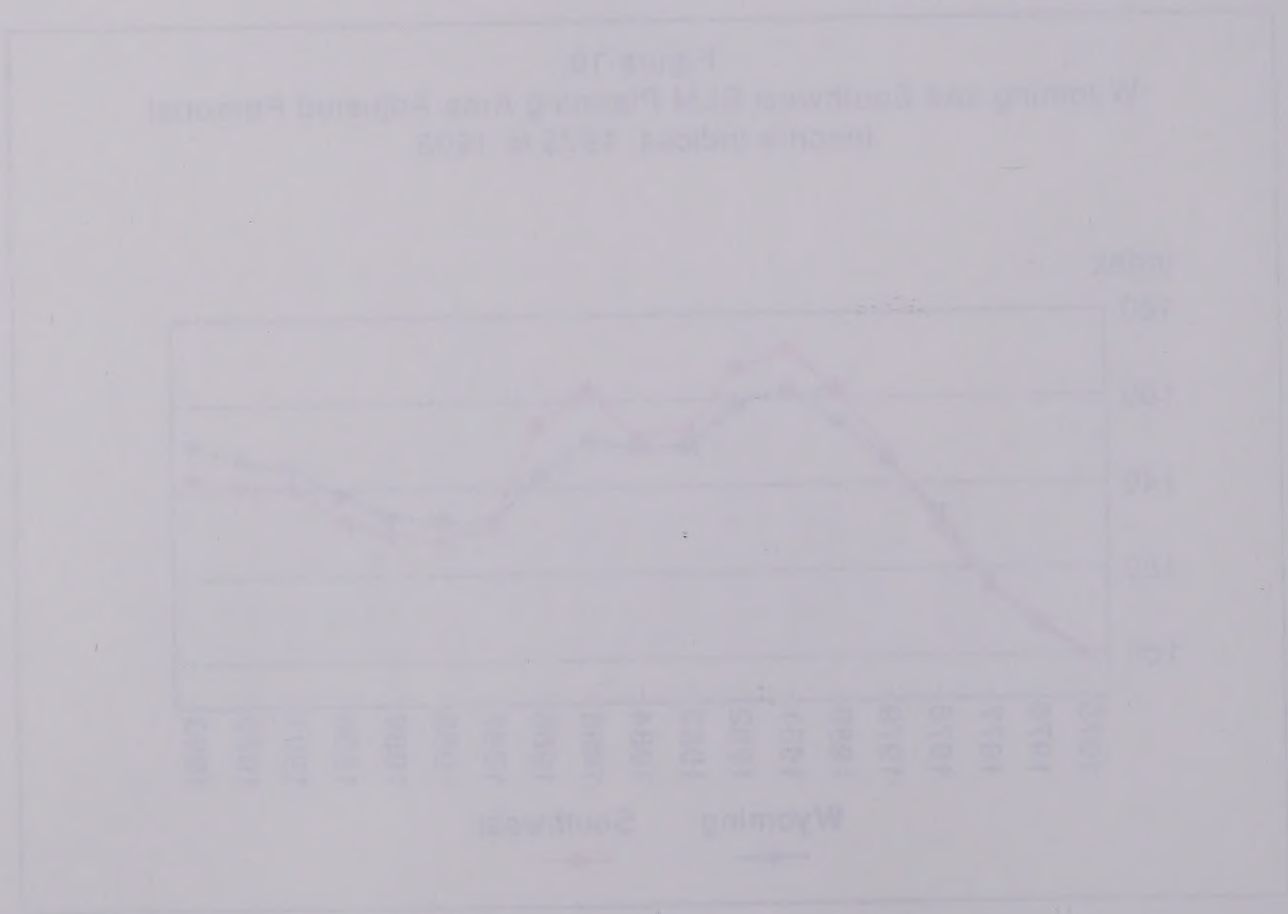


Figure 11 presents the adjusted total personal income for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Until 1980, Uinta and Carbon county realized similar growth in adjusted total personal income when compared to 1975. Since 1980, Uinta county has continued significant growth in adjusted total personal income, while Carbon county has seen declines in adjusted total personal income. The remaining counties of Lincoln, Sublette, and Sweetwater, have remained relatively stable at or near the Southwest BLM Planning Area average growth for adjusted total personal income.

Figure 11.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Adjusted Total Personal Income Indices, 1975 to 1993

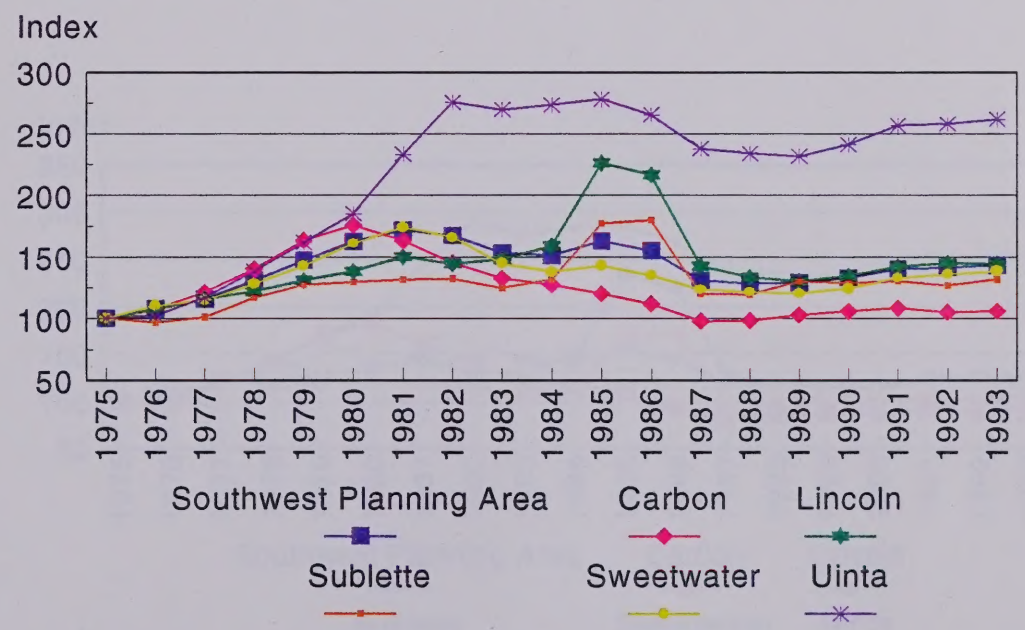
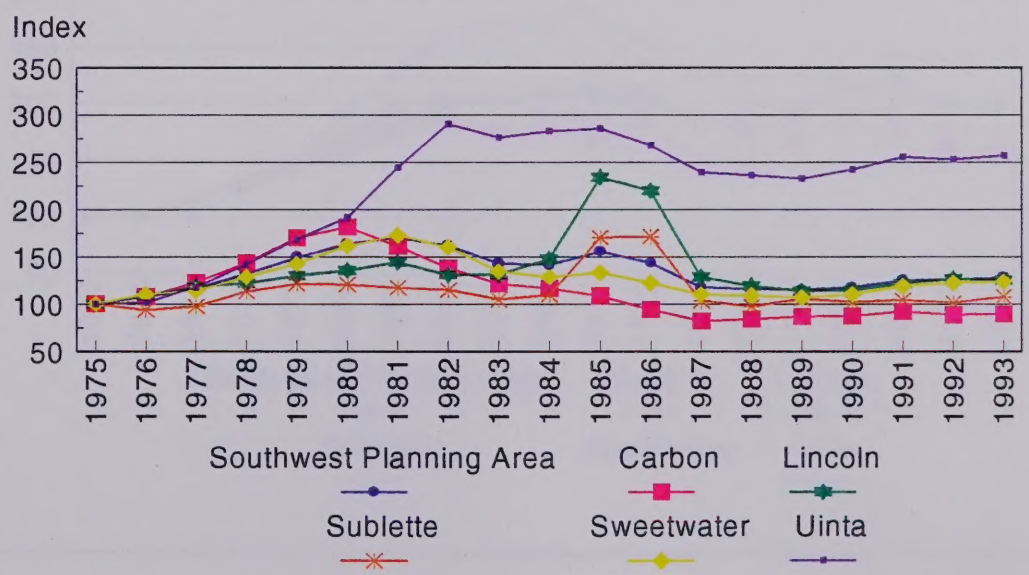


Figure 12 shows the adjusted net earnings trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Net earnings represent wages, salaries, and proprietor income. Overall, the adjusted net earnings for the Southwest BLM Planning Area has increased nearly 28 percent between 1975 and 1993. However, the majority of the growth in adjusted net earnings within the Southwest BLM Planning Area is attributed to strong growth in Uinta county of approximately 157 percent. The remaining counties have performed near or below the 1993 BLM Planning Area adjusted net earning levels.

Figure 12.
Southwest Wyoming BLM Planning Area Net Earnings Indices,
1975 to 1993



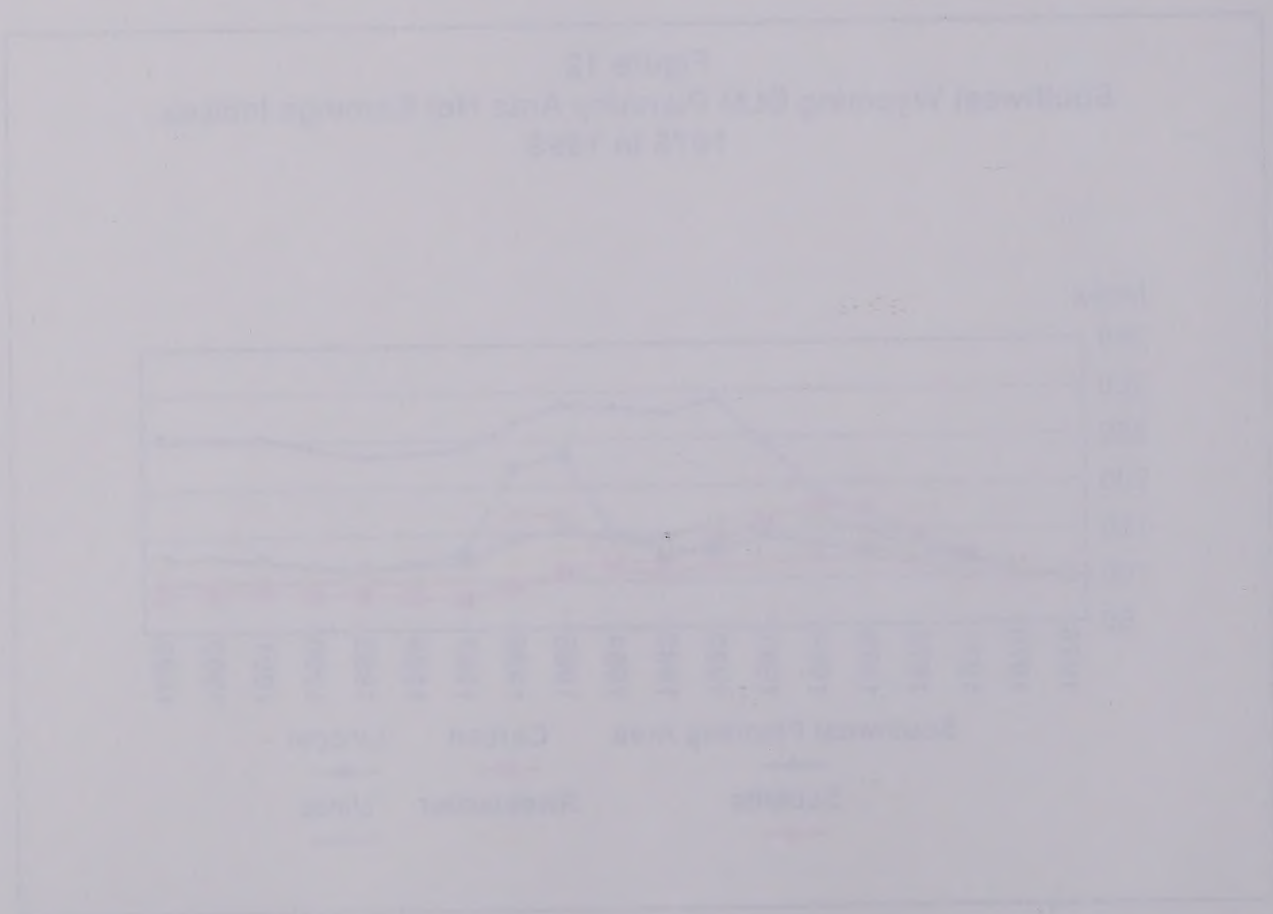


Figure 13 shows the adjusted dividends, interest, rents trends for the Southwest Planning Area and the Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. From 1975 to 1993, adjusted dividends, interest, and rents have nearly doubled in the BLM Planning Area. Much of this growth can be attributed to the strong increases in Lincoln, Sweetwater, and Uinta counties which have more than doubled. Carbon and Sublette counties have also increased approximately 58 and 76 percent respectively, but is lower than the overall Southwest BLM Planning Area of 96 percent.

Figure 13.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Dividends, Interest, Rents Indices,
1975 to 1993

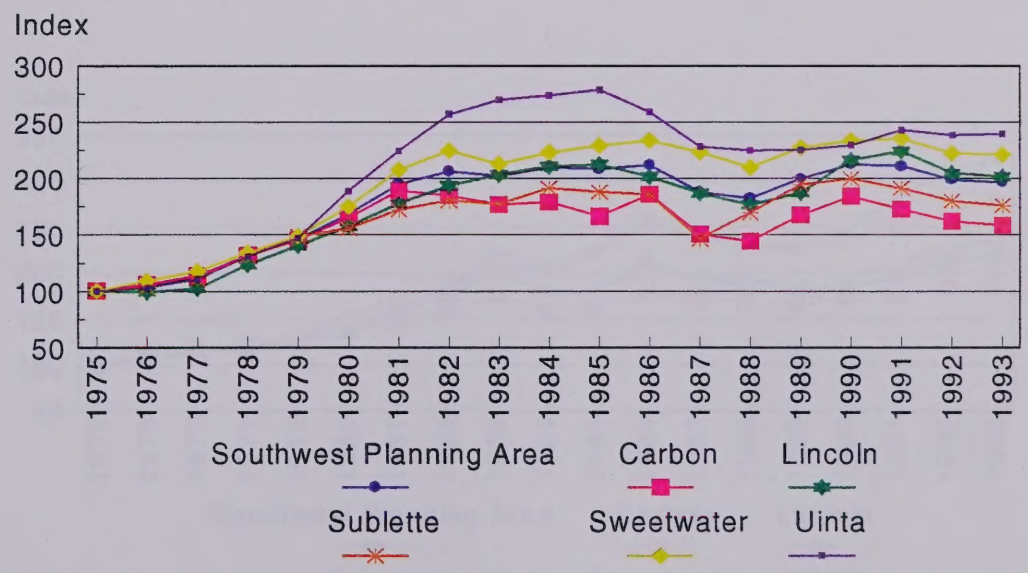


Figure 14 shows the adjusted transfer payment trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, adjusted transfer payments in the BLM Planning Area has increased nearly 135 percent. During this period, the largest county increase in adjusted transfer payments was Uinta county at nearly 220 percent followed by Sublette county at 178 percent, Sweetwater county at 138 percent, Lincoln county at 118 percent and Carbon county at 87 percent. Even though Carbon county has realized the lowest increase in adjusted transfer payments since 1975, it continues to contribute the second largest amount to the Southwest BLM Planning Area only behind Sweetwater county.

Figure 14.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Transfer Payment Indices, 1975 to 1993

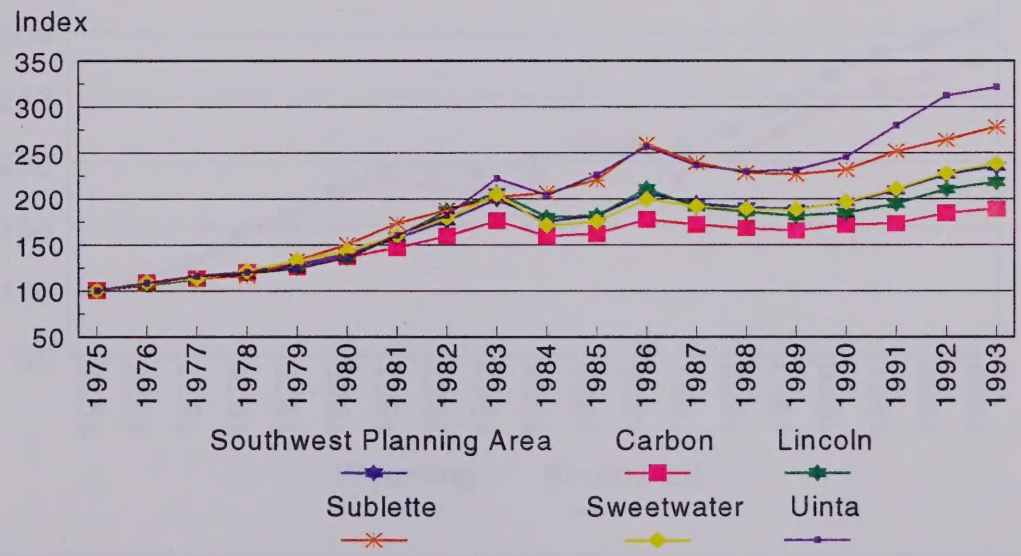
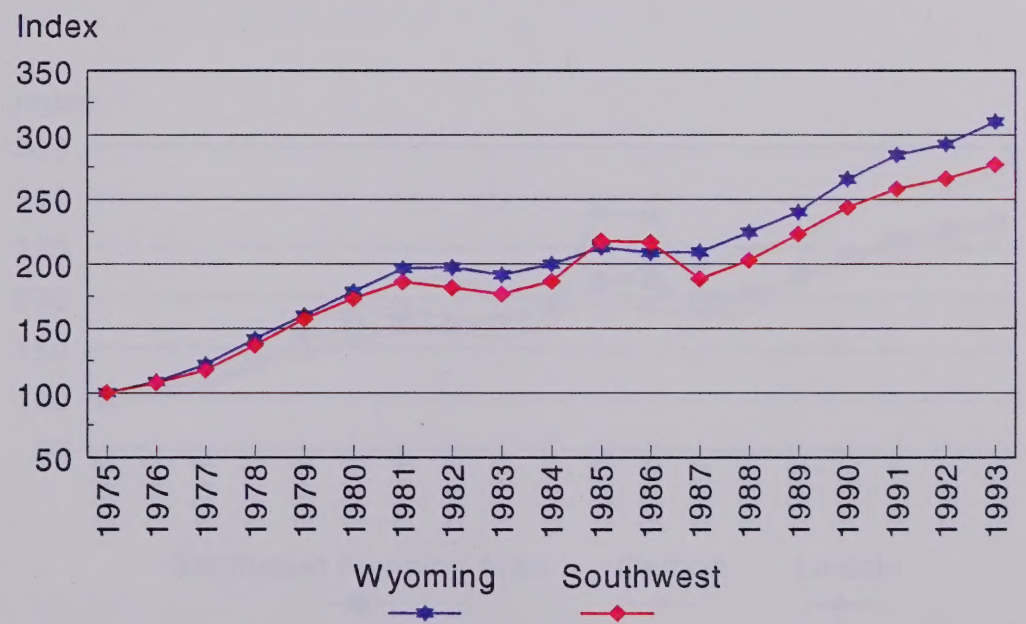


Figure 15 shows the Per Capita Income trends for Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, Wyoming and the BLM Planning Area has shown similar growth trends in per capita income. However, in 1985 and 1986, per capita income in the BLM Planning Area increased slightly greater than Wyoming, only to once again fall below Wyoming in 1988. Wyoming per capita income from 1975 to 1993 has increased approximately 210 percent compared to approximately 177 percent in the Southwest BLM Planning Area.

Figure 15.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Per Capita Income Indices, 1975 to 1993.



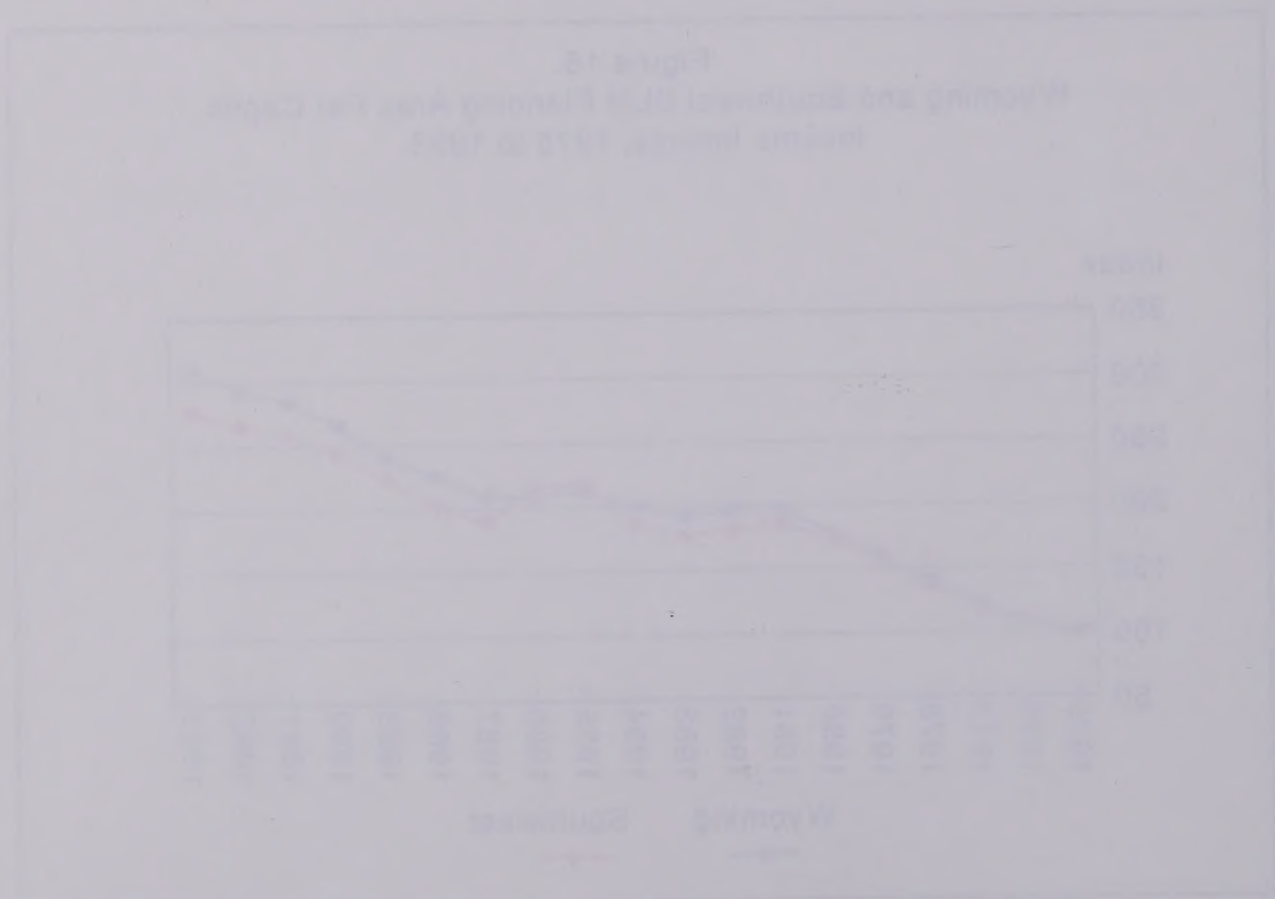
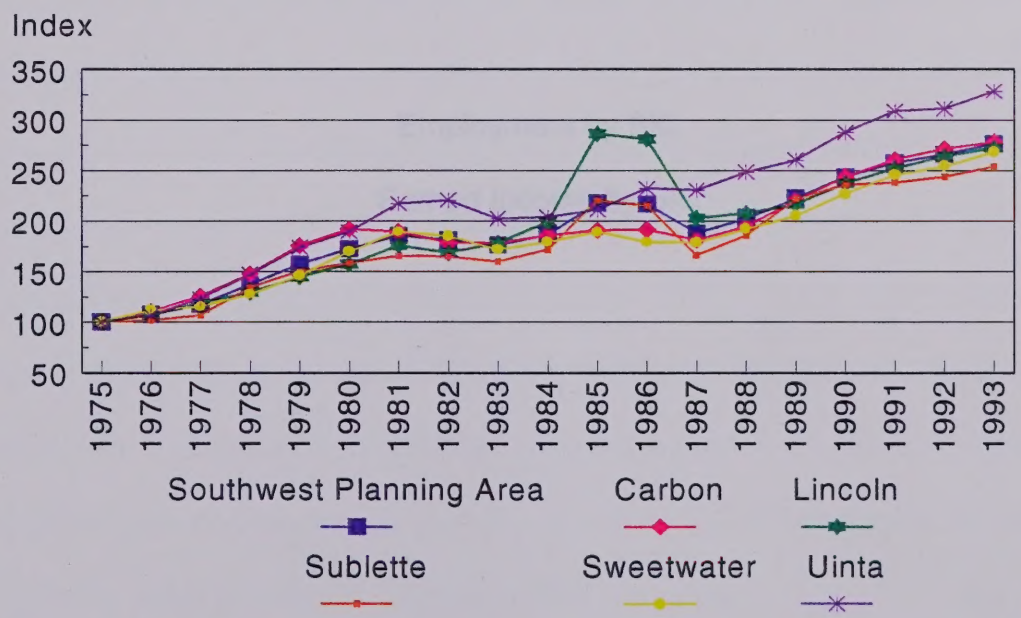
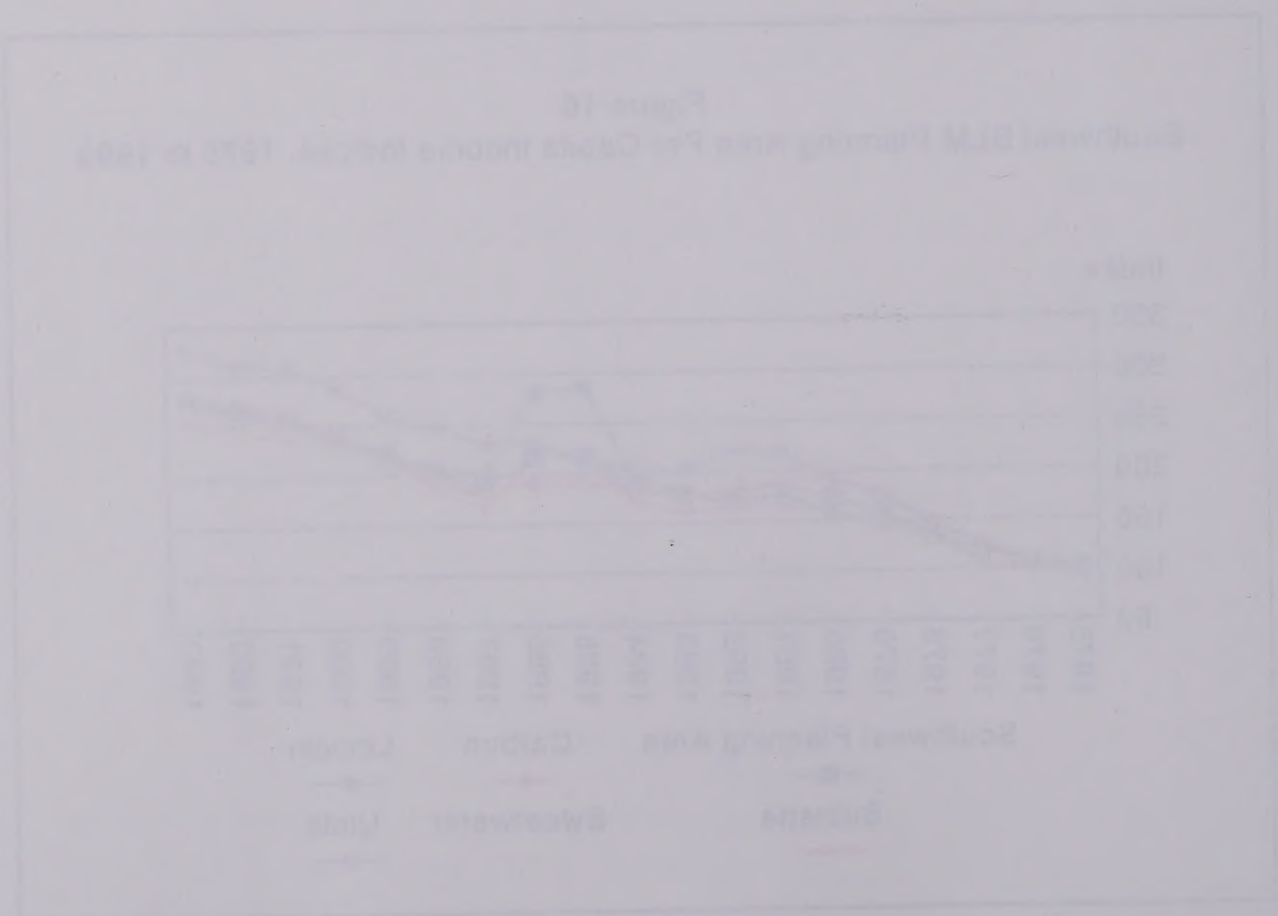


Figure 16 presents the per capita income trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, per capita income has increased approximately 178 percent in Carbon county, 172 percent in Lincoln county, 154 percent in Sublette county, 168 percent in Sweetwater county, and 228 percent in Uinta county. Each county has experienced relatively stable increases since 1975 through 1993. The only exception was in Lincoln county between 1985 and 1986 that showed approximately a 43 percent increase over 1984. In 1987, Lincoln county per capita income settled into a more normal pattern.

Figure 16.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Per Capita Income Indices, 1975 to 1993





SOUTHWEST WYOMING BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING AREA
(INCLUDING WYOMING COUNTIES OF:
CARBON, LINCOLN, SUBLETTE, SWEETWATER, AND UINTA)

SECTION TWO

ECONOMIC DIVERSITY
ECONOMIC SECTOR CHARACTERISTICS

Employment by SIC

Earned Income by SIC

Economic diversity considers the distribution of economic activity among various sectors of a defined economy. A sector represents a standardized classification which combines similar types of business. A community's economy generally consists of a number of sectors. However, business activity in rural economies is typically concentrated in only a few of these sector. This is known as low diversity that is usually characteristic of rural economies heavily dependent on only one, or possibly two, industries such as minerals, agriculture, or tourism. On the other hand the larger the community the increased probability of several economic sectors. This is known as a diversification of an economy that is less dependent of just one economic sector but has several economic sectors that contribute to the overall economy. As the degree of diversification increases, it is felt that the local economy will become stronger and more resilient in the face of economic change. Diversification is, therefore, seen as one way for rural communities to build stronger, more stable economies.

This section of the report examines the diversity in Wyoming, Southwest BLM Planning Area, and the individual five counties that make-up the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Historical employment and income trends are presented for economic sectors between 1975 and 1993. The source of this data is the Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1969 to 1993. For comparison purposes, indexed values where calculated with 1975 as the base or comparison year. Earned income was adjusted for inflation using implicit price deflators for total personal consumption expenditures published in the Survey of Current Business. All dollar amounts have been adjusted to represent 1987 real dollars.

Data reported in this section can be found in the Data Reference Manual, Section Two, Tables 1A to 22B.

Figure 1 shows farm employment trends in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, farm employment in Wyoming and the BLM Planning Area have followed similar trends. In 1975, Wyoming farm employment totaled 13,794 and decreased to 13,432 (-2.6%) in 1993. However, during the same period, farm employment in the Southwest BLM Planning Area grew from 2,396 employees to 2,449 employees in 1993 (+2.2%).

Figure 1.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Farm Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993.

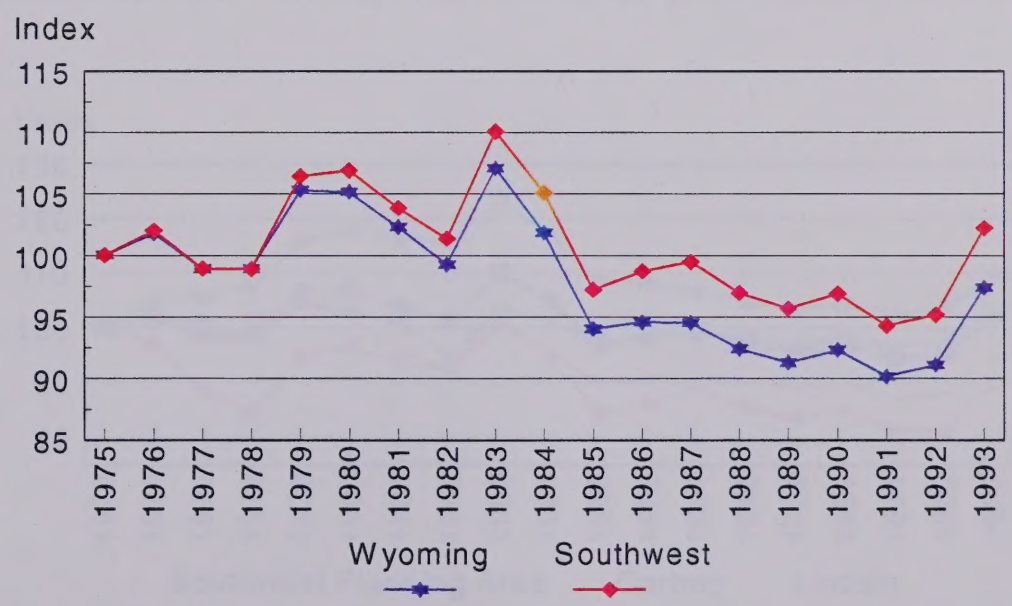


Figure 2 presents the farm employment trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, farm employment grew in each county with the exception of Carbon and Sublette. Since 1975, farm employment decreased 9.8 percent (660 vs. 595) in Carbon county, while Sublette county experienced a 4.9 percent reduction (422 vs. 401) in farm employment. Sweetwater county farm employment increased 25 percent (224 vs. 280) since 1975, followed by farm employment increases in Lincoln county of 9.9 percent (723 vs. 795) and Uinta county 3 percent (367 vs. 378).

Figure 2.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Farm Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993

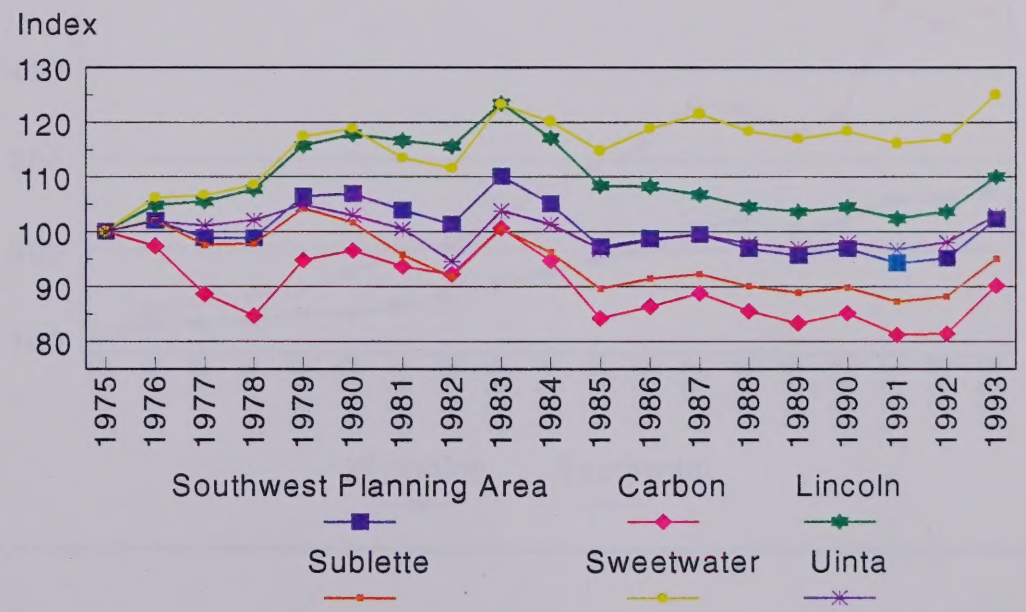
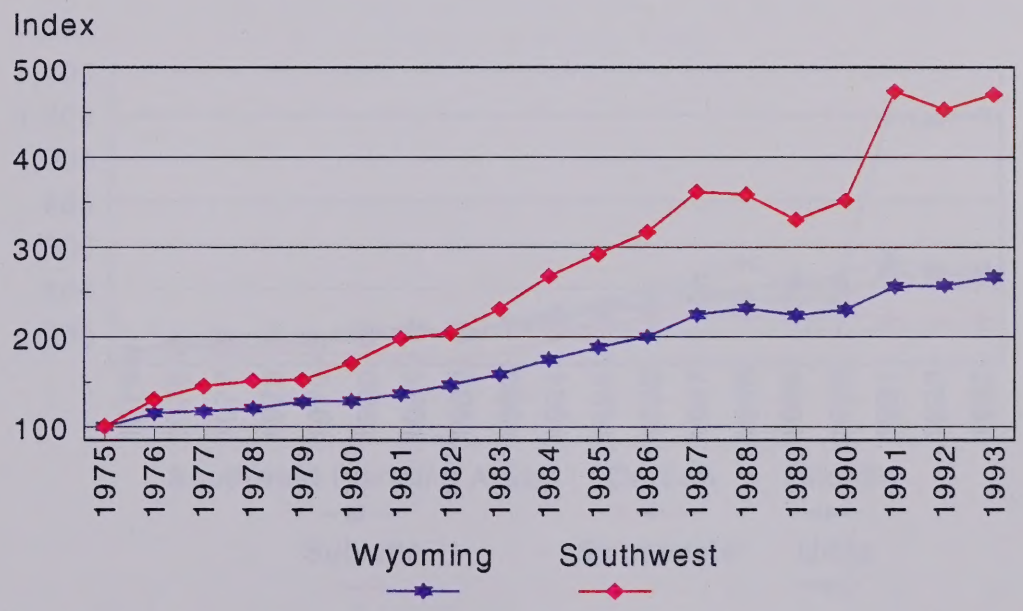


Figure 3 shows agricultural services employment trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, agricultural service employment in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area has experienced significant growth. In 1975, Wyoming agricultural service employment totaled 1,561 and grew to 4,157 (+166.3 percent) in 1993. The Southwest BLM Planning Area reported only 134 employees in the agricultural service sector in 1975. By 1993, agricultural service employment grew 369.4 percent to 629 employees.

Figure 3.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Agricultural Services Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993.



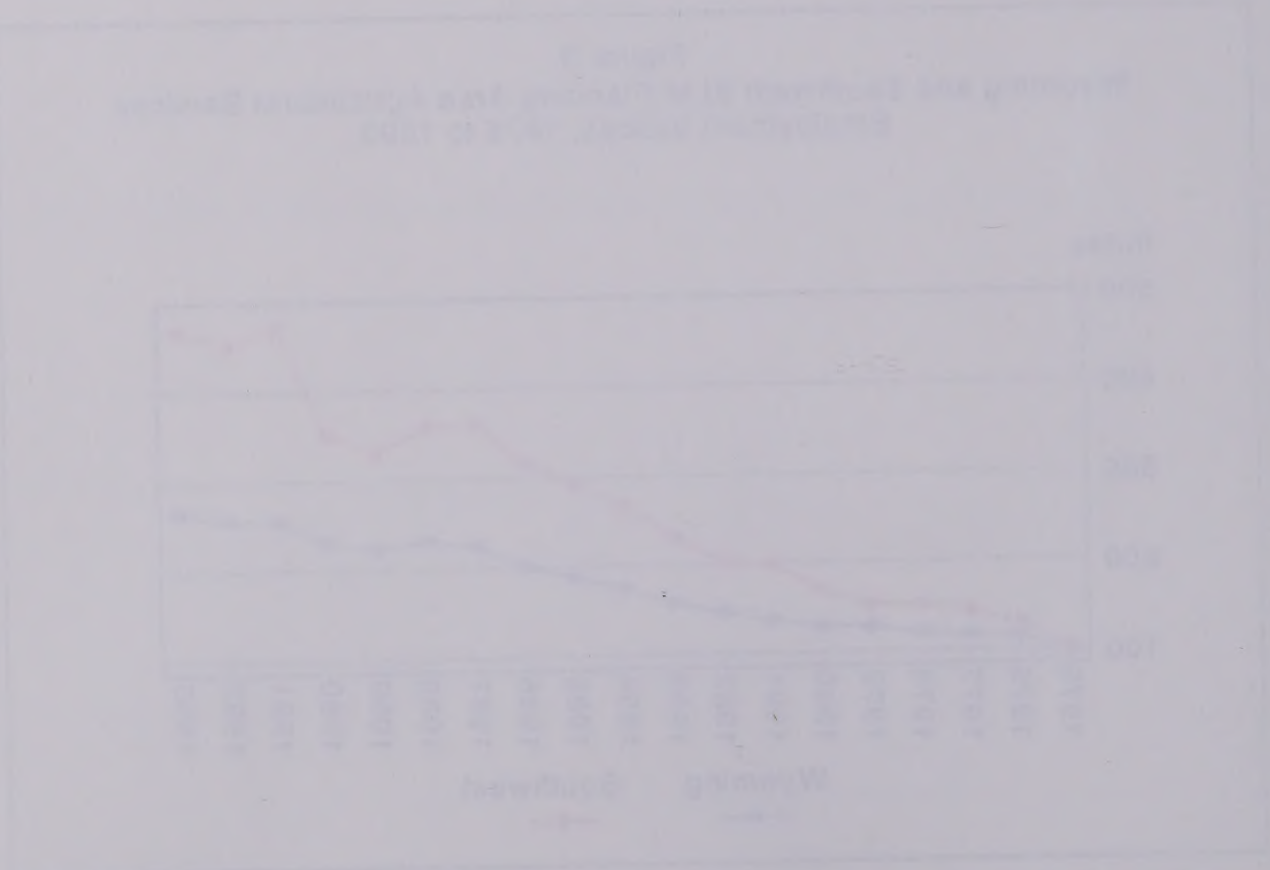


Figure 4 presents the agricultural service employment trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, agricultural service employment experienced steady growth in the entire planning area. This indexed growth can be attributed to low agricultural service employment levels in 1975. During this period, agricultural service employment increased 156 percent (50 vs. 128) in Carbon county, 1,093.3 percent (15 vs. 179) in Lincoln county, 366.6 percent (27 vs. 126) in Sublette county, 335 percent (20 vs. 87) in Sweetwater county, and 395.4 percent (22 vs. 109) in Uinta county.

Figure 4.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Agricultural Services Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993

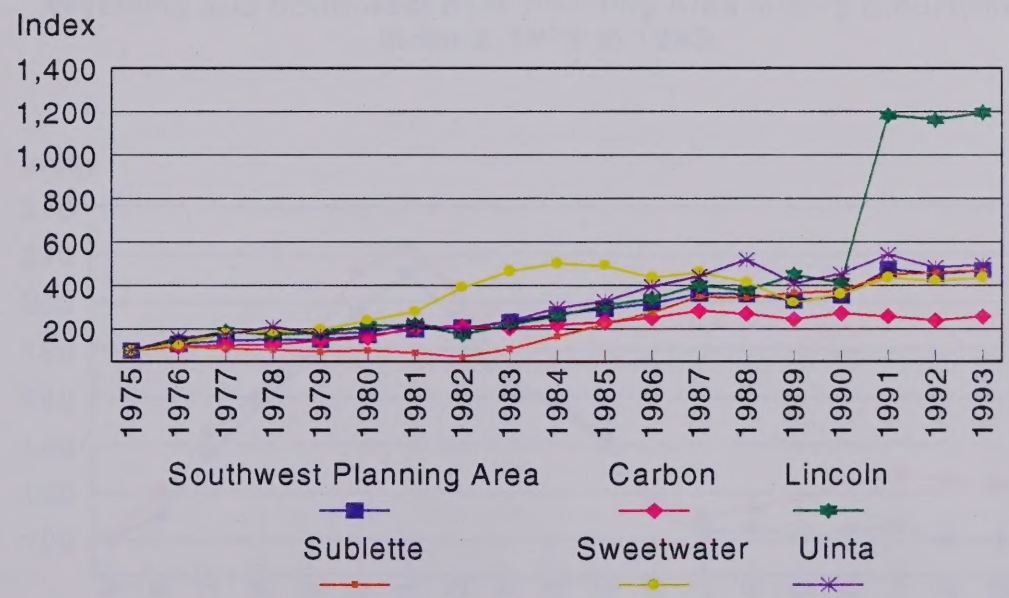


Figure 5 shows mining employment trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Mining employment in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area reached a peak in 1981, only to decline to near 1975 employment levels by 1993. Wyoming mining employment in 1975 was 19,727 compared to mining employment of 19,712 in 1993. The Southwest BLM Planning Area mining employment increased between 1975 and 1993 approximately 23 percent. However, compared to mining employment in 1981 of 14,322, mining employment in the Southwest BLM Planning Area declined 44.5 percent to 7,942 employees in 1993.

Figure 5.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Mining Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993.

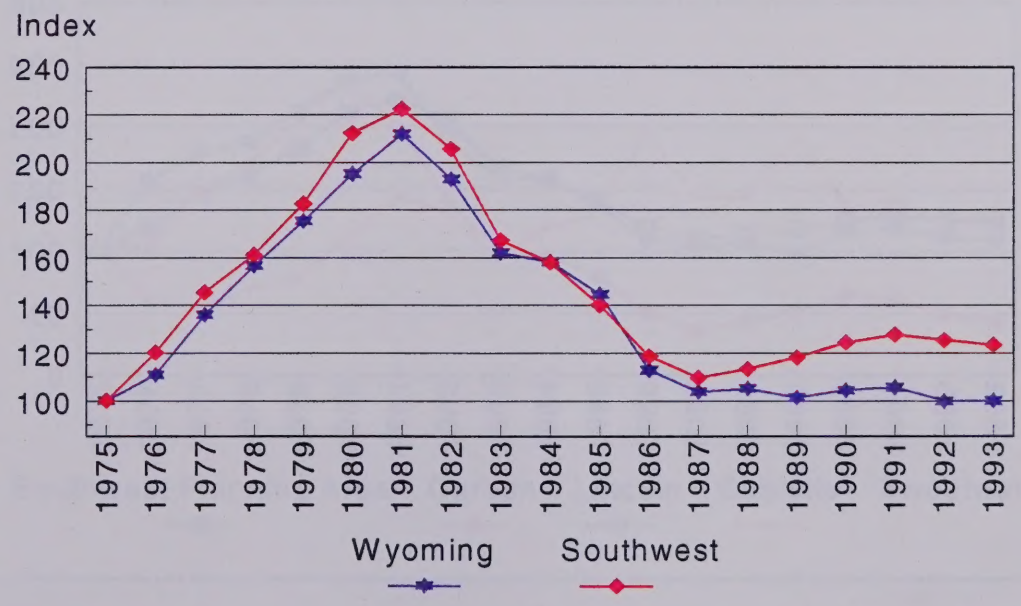


Figure 6 presents mining employment trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, mining employment has seen moderate growth in each county with the exception of Carbon. By 1993, mining employment in Carbon county declined nearly 43 percent of the mining employment level in 1975. Conversely, Uinta county mining employment increased from 126 employees in 1975 to 1,164 employees in 1993 (+823.8%). During this period, Sublette county mining employment has increased 32.4 percent (250 vs. 331), followed by an increases of nearly 29.6 percent (3,997 vs. 5,183) in Sweetwater county and 823.8 percent (126 vs. 1,164) in Lincoln county.

Figure 6.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Mining Employment Indices,
1975 to 1993

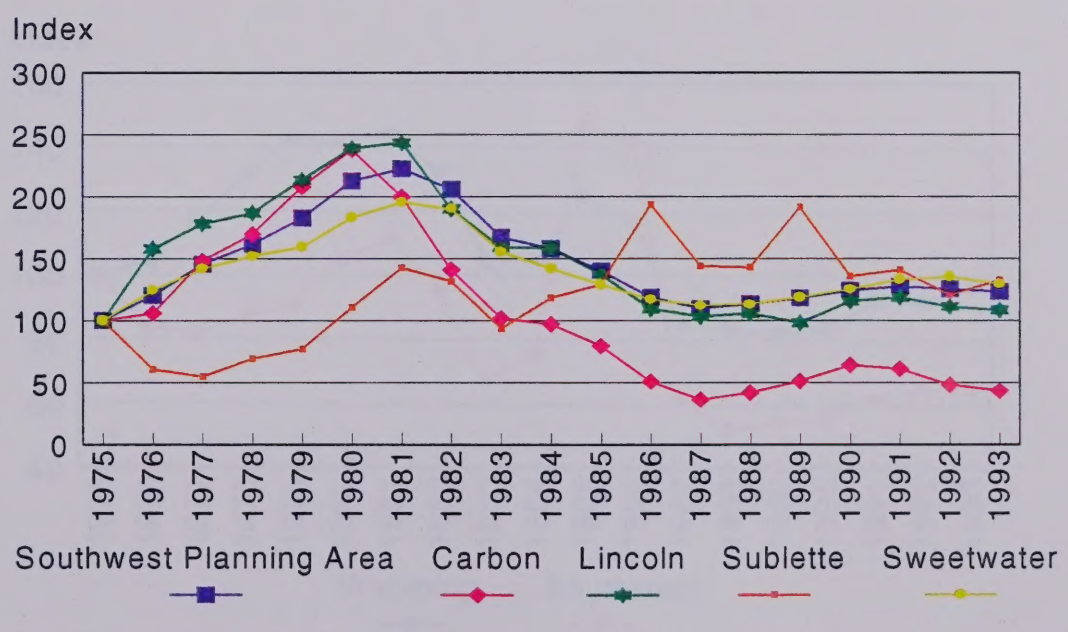


Figure 7 shows construction employment trends in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993 construction employment has been somewhat variable in both Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. With the exceptions of 1981, 1985 and 1986, the Southwest BLM Planning Area construction employment has been below 1975 levels. Southwest BLM Planning Area construction employment declined from 5,806 employees in 1975, to 3,733 employees in 1993 (-35.7%). Total Wyoming construction employment has also declined from 18,201 in 1975 to 17,610 in 1993 (-3.2%)

Figure 7.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Construction Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993.

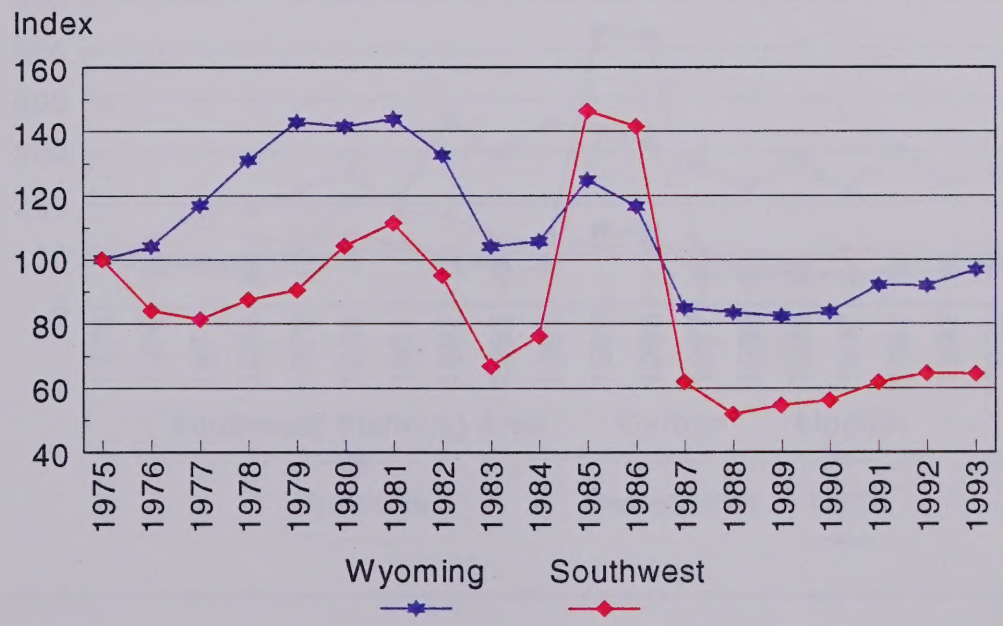
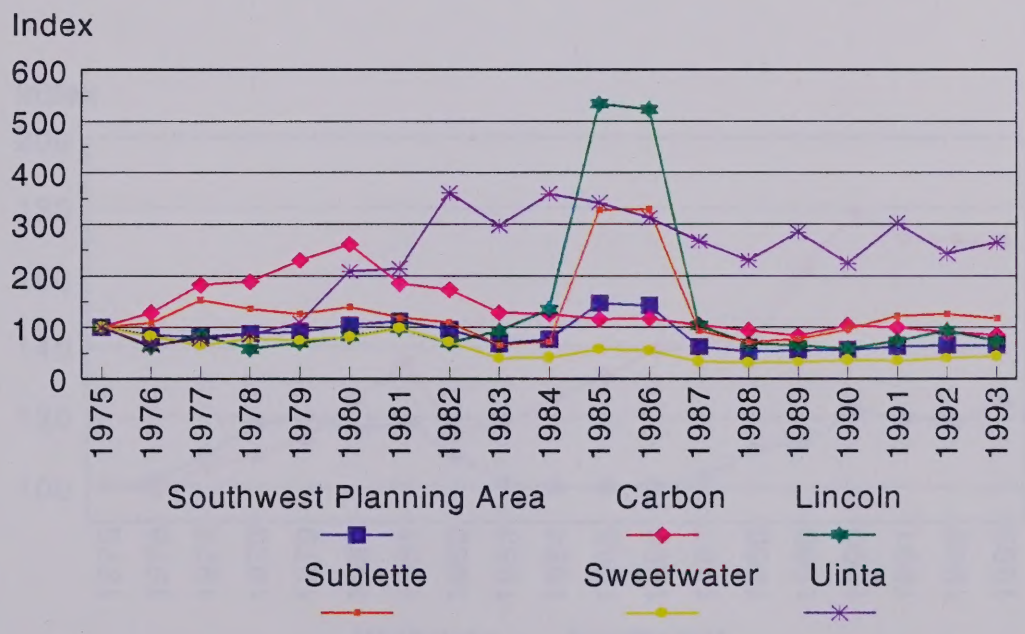


Figure 8 presents the construction employment trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, construction employment has increased in Uinta county 164.1 percent (290 vs. 766) and 16.9 percent (278 vs. 325) in Sublette county. During the same period, the remaining three counties experience a reduction in construction employment. Construction employment declined 57.1 percent (4,074 vs. 1,744) in Sweetwater County, 27.5 percent (700 vs. 507) in Lincoln county, and 15.7 percent (464 vs. 391) in Carbon county.

Figure 8.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Construction Employment Indices,
1975 to 1993



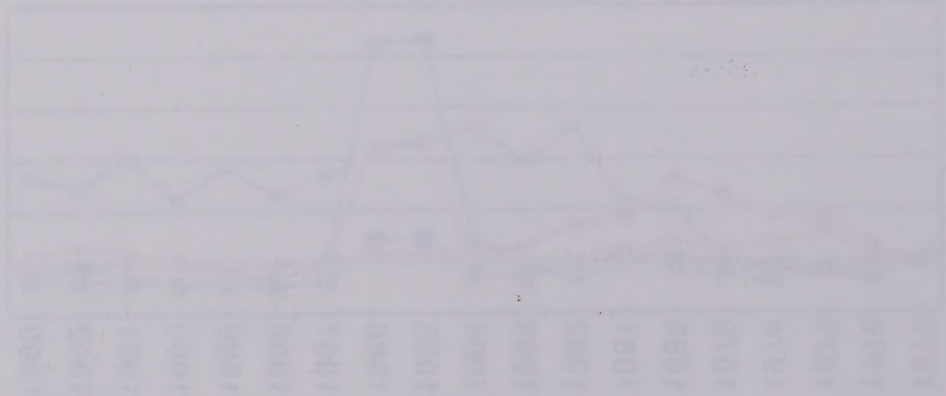


Figure 9 shows manufacturing employment trends in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, manufacturing employment in both Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area have increased. In 1975, Wyoming manufacturing employment totaled 8,965 and in 1993 employment grew to 11,094 (+23.7%). The same employment trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported 1,283 employees in the manufacturing sector for 1975 as compared to 2,176 employees in 1993 (+69.6%).

Figure 9.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Manufacturing Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993.

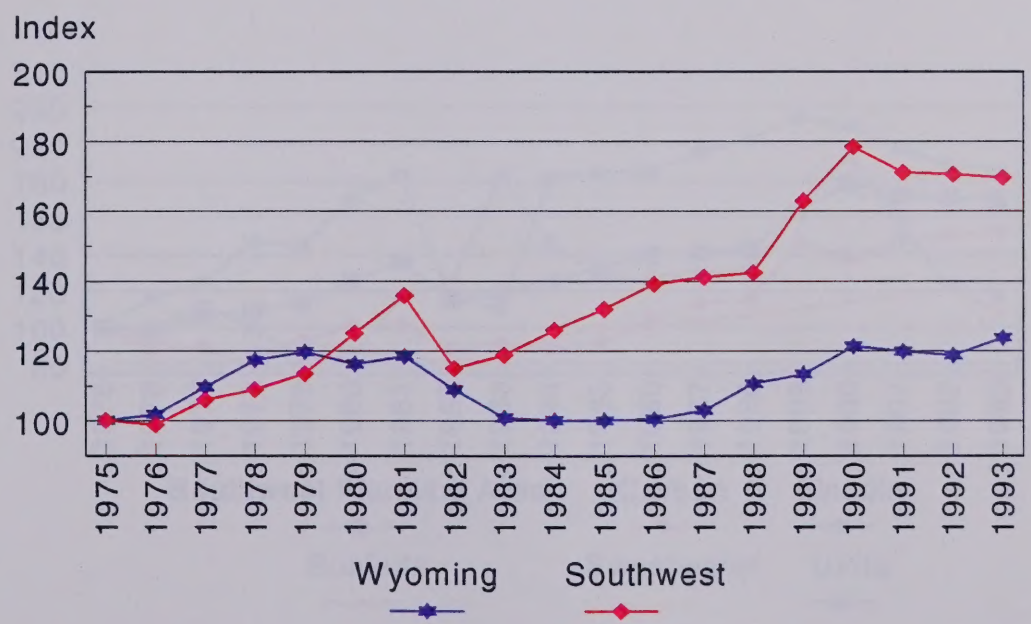


Figure 10 presents the manufacturing employment trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, manufacturing employment experienced growth in each of the five counties. During this period, the largest increase in manufacturing employment was in Sweetwater county of 113.3 percent (329 vs. 702), followed by a 85.3 percent increase (273 vs. 506) in Lincoln county, 52.6 percent increase (484 vs. 739) in Carbon county, 17.8 percent increase (163 vs. 192) in Uinta county, and 8.8 percent increase (34 vs. 37) in Sublette county.

Figure 10.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Manufacturing Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993

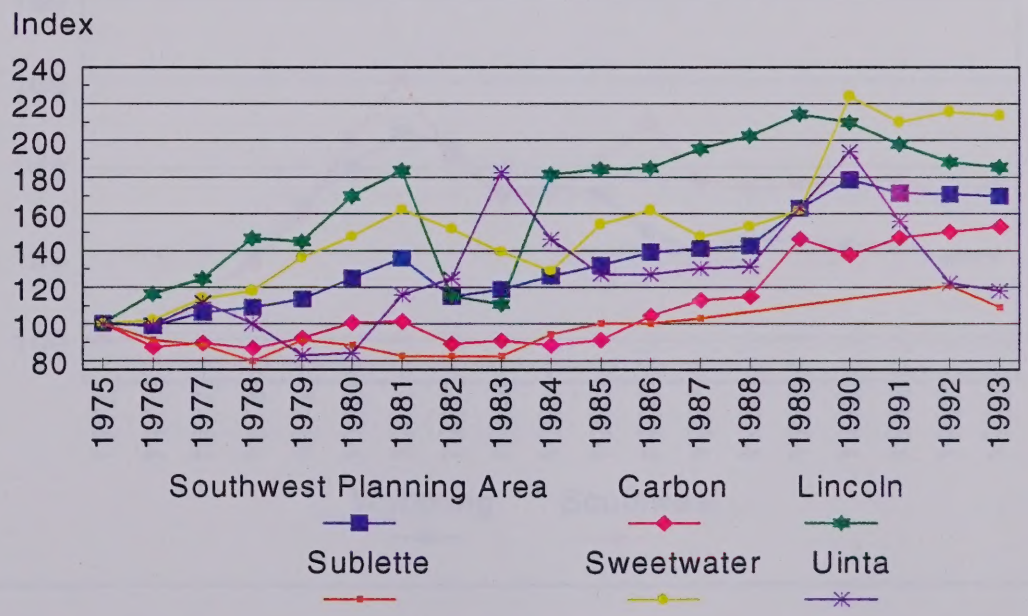
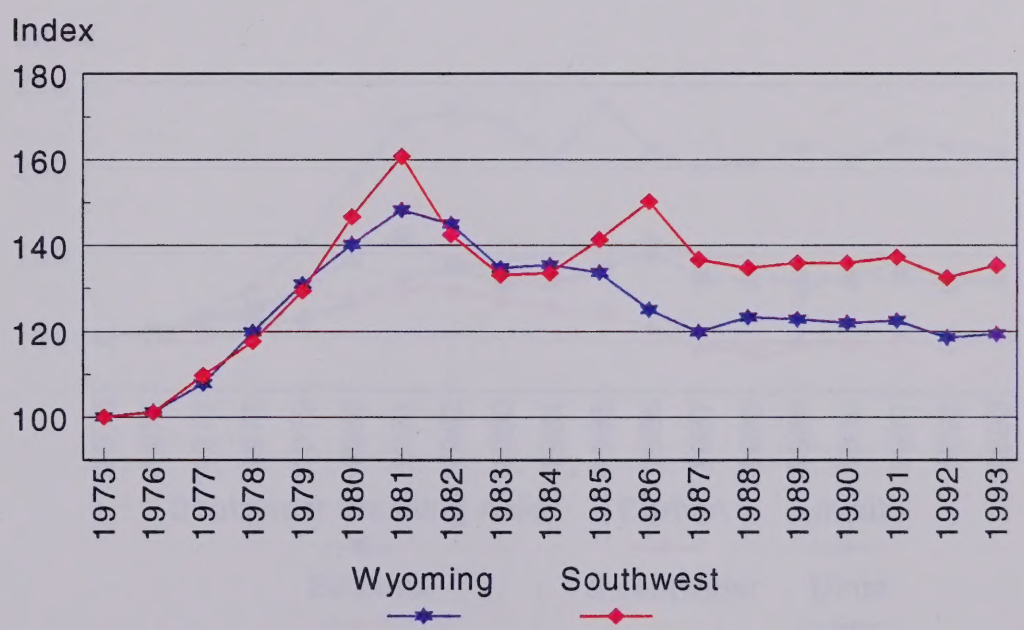


Figure 11 shows transportation and public utilities employment trends in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, transportation and public utilities employment increased. In 1975, Wyoming transportation and public utilities employment was 13,642 and since grown to 16,277 in 1993 (+19.3%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported transportation and public utilities employment growth from 3,008 in 1975 to 4,071 in 1993 (+35.3%).

Figure 11.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Transportation and Public Utilities Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993.



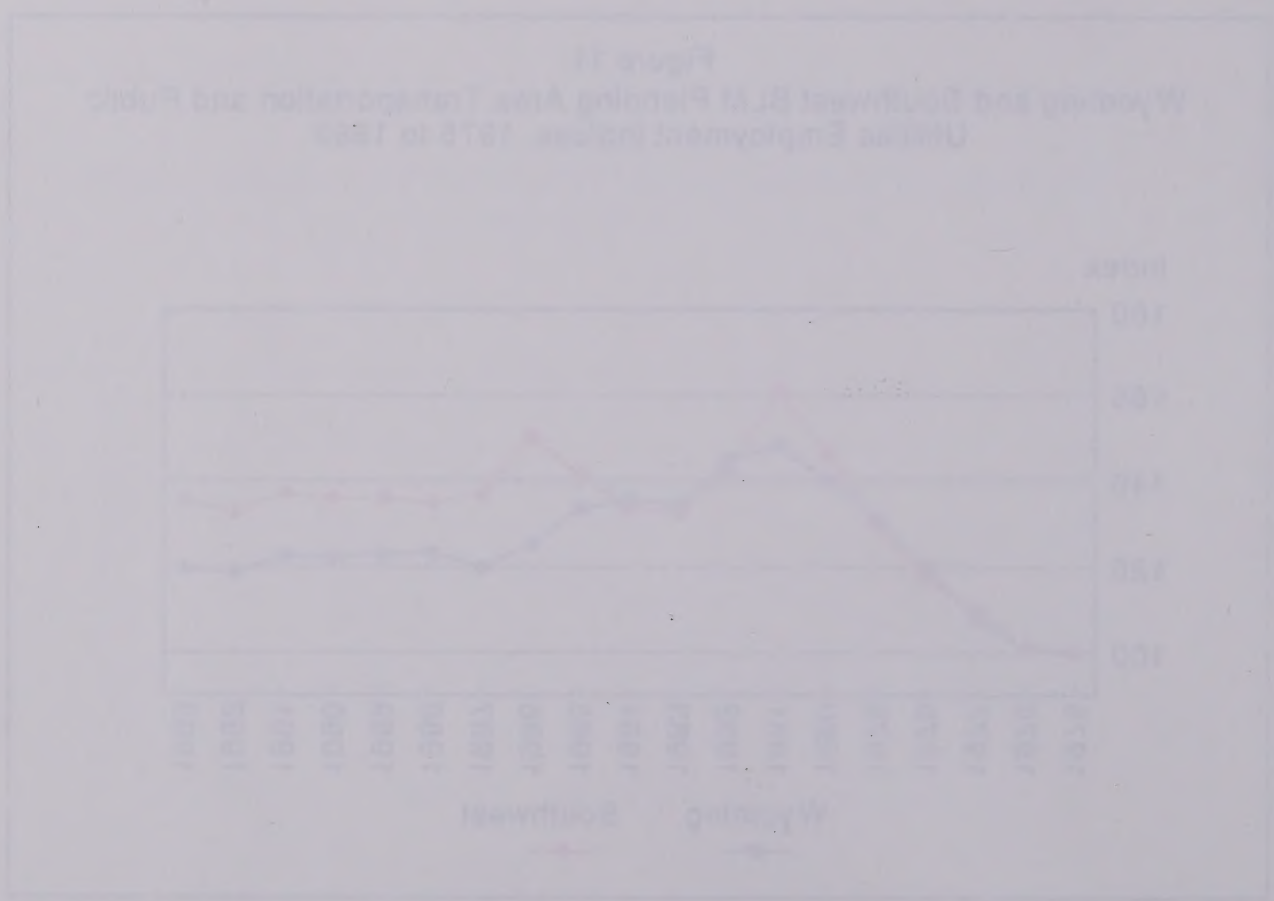
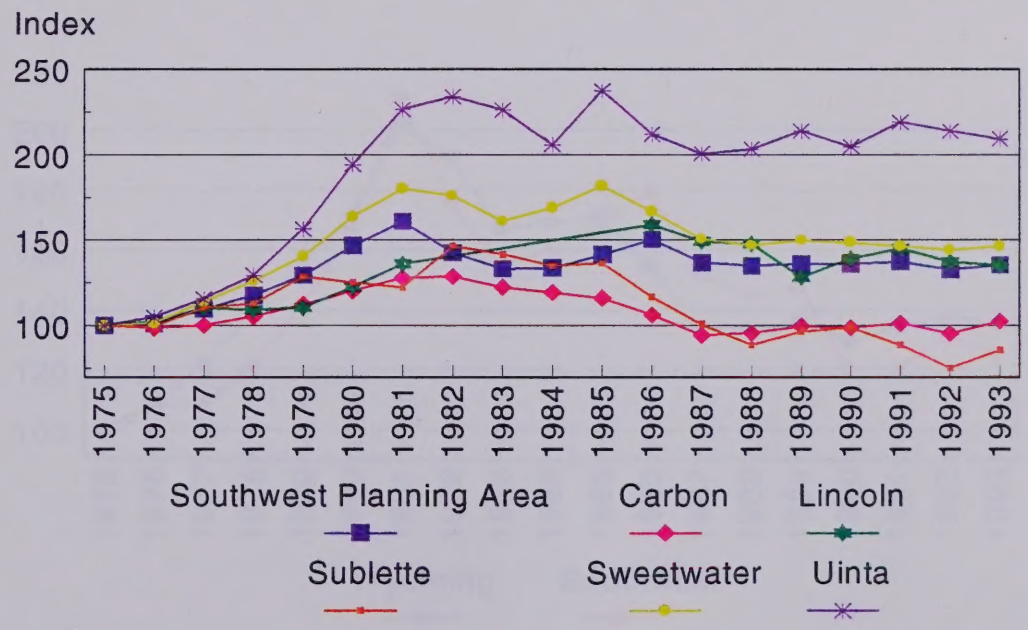


Figure 12 presents the transportation and public utilities employment trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993 transportation and public utilities employment increased 109 percent (266 vs. 556) in Uinta county, 46.6 percent (1,348 vs. 1,977) in Sweetwater county, 35.1 percent (410 vs. 554) in Lincoln county, and 2.3 percent (844 vs. 864) in Carbon county. During this period, transportation and public utilities employment in Sublette county declined nearly 14.3 percent (140 vs. 120).

Figure 12.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Transportation and Public Utilities Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993



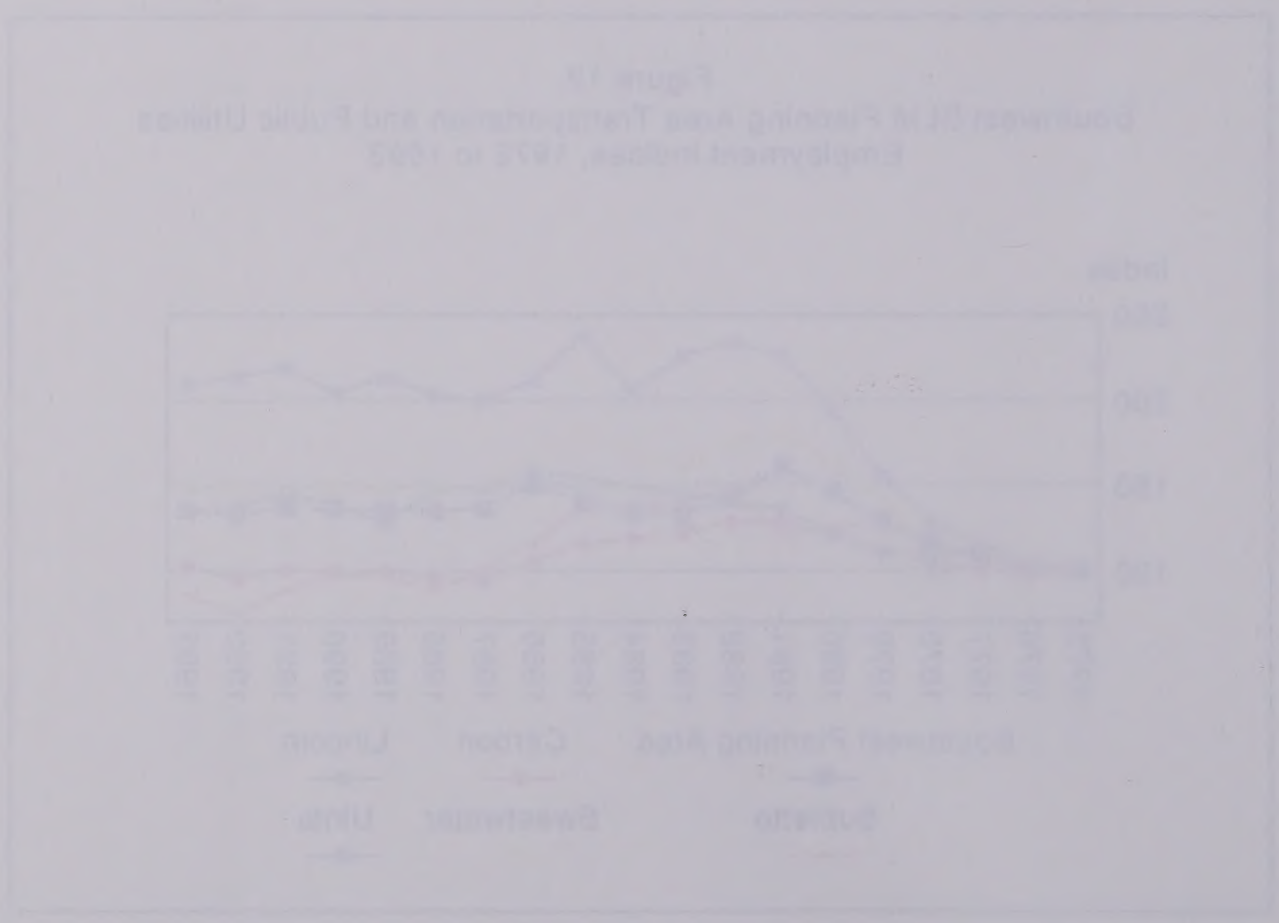
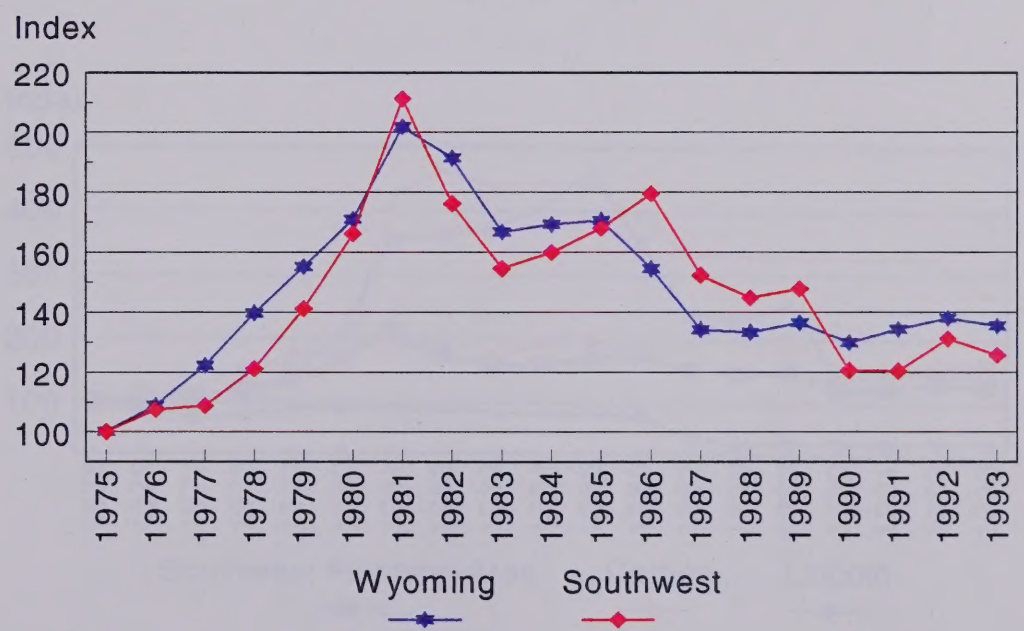


Figure 13 shows wholesale trade employment trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, wholesale trade employment increased 35.3 percent (5,883 vs. 7,959) in Wyoming and 25.5 percent (866 vs. 1,087) in the Southwest BLM Planning Area. However, in 1981, wholesale trade employment was at its highest level for both Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Wyoming reported 11,872 employees in the wholesale trade sector, while the Southwest BLM Planning Area had a total wholesale trade employment of 1,828. In 1981.

Figure 13.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Wholesale Trade Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993.



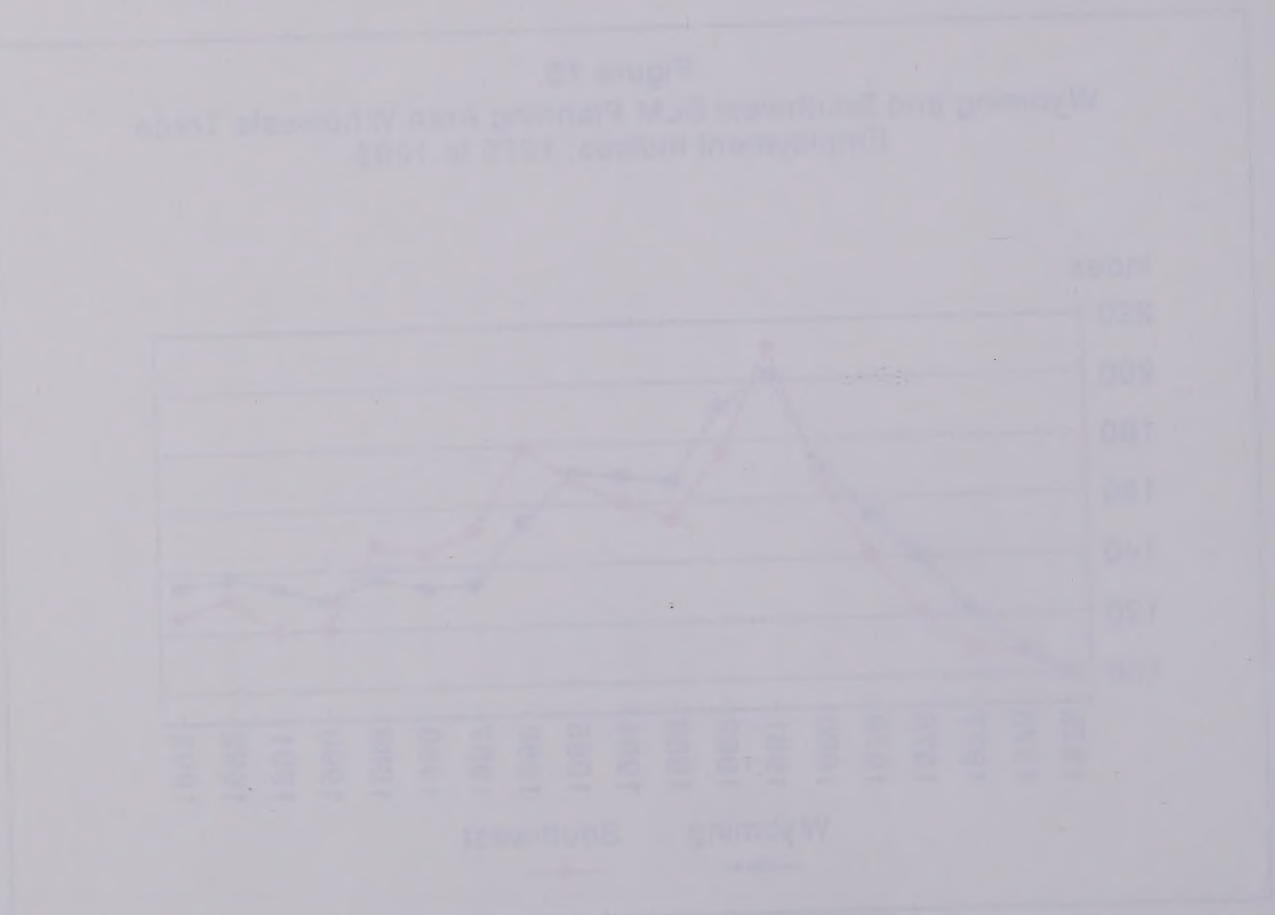
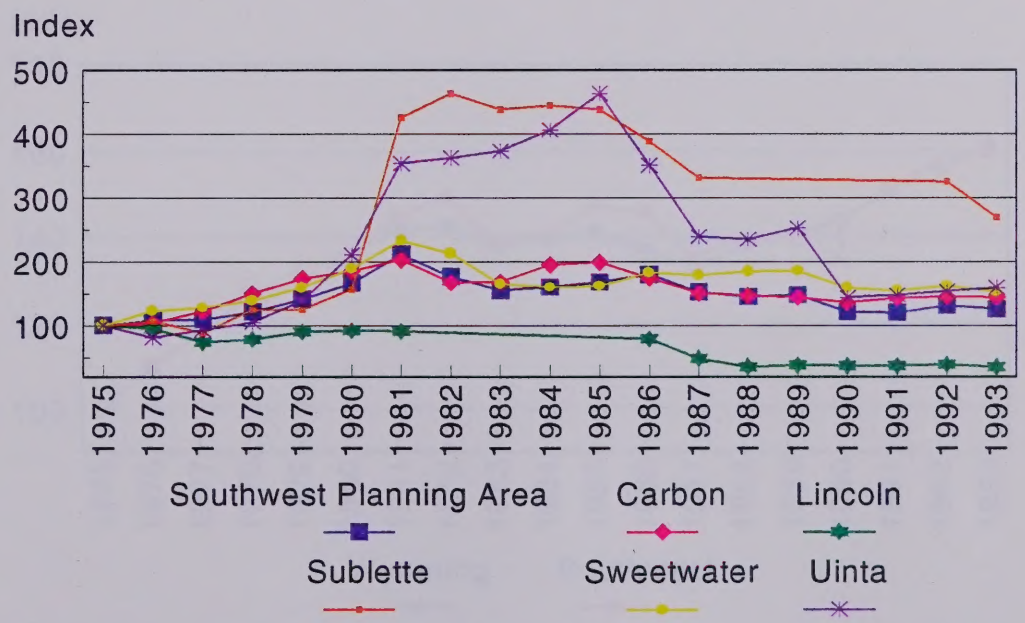


Figure 14 presents the wholesale trade employment trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, wholesale trade employment increased 168.7 percent (16 vs. 43) in Sublette county, 59.2 percent (103 vs. 164) in Uinta county, 53.1 percent (410 vs. 628) in Sweetwater county, and 43.9 percent (123 vs. 177) in Carbon county. During this period, wholesale trade employment in Lincoln county declined 64.9 percent (214 vs. 75).

Figure 14.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Wholesale Trade Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993



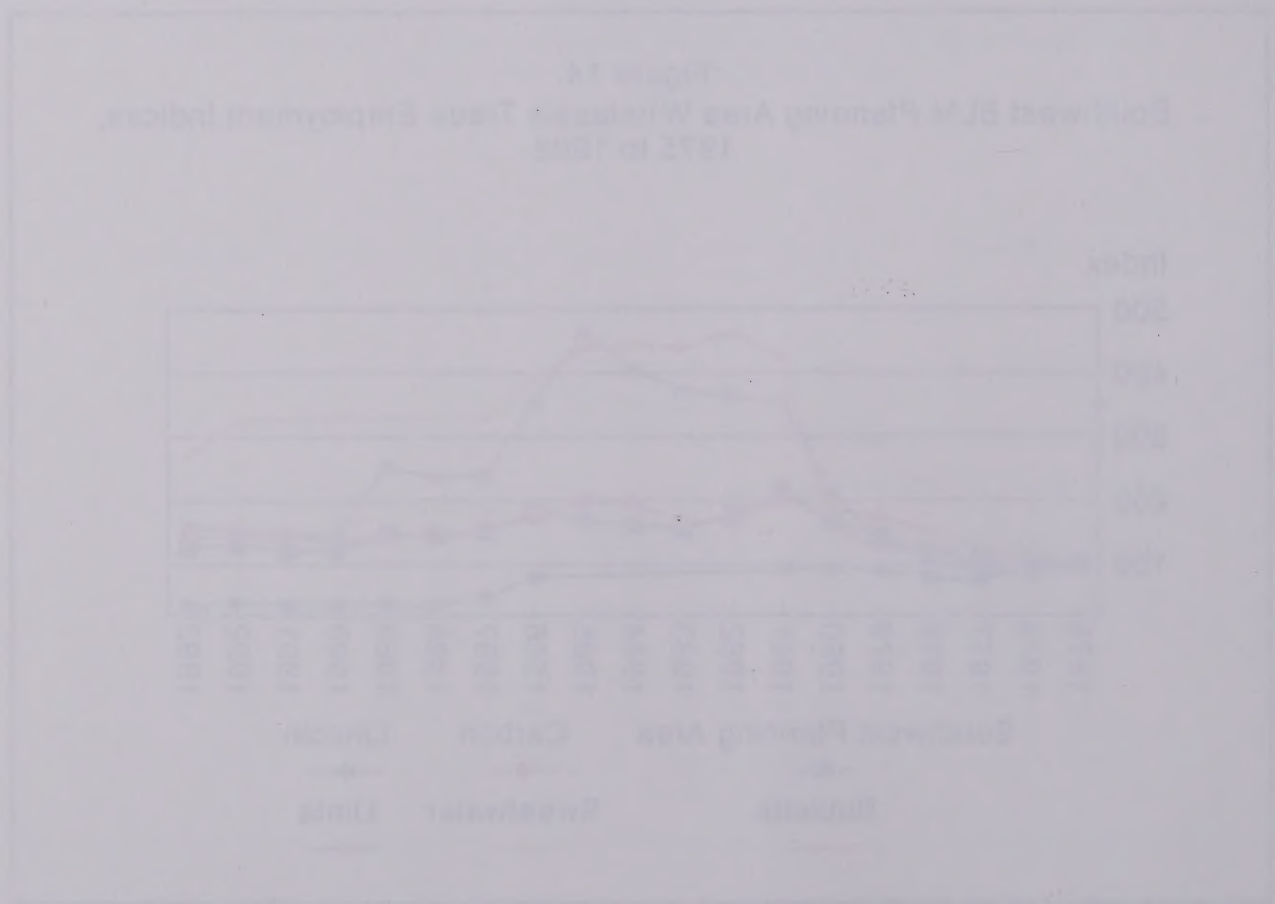


Figure 15 shows retail trade employment trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, retail trade employment in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area increased at nearly the same rates. In 1975, Wyoming retail trade employment totaled 32,477 and in 1993 retail trade employment grew to 52,311 (+61.1%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported 6,056 employees in the retail trade sector in 1975. By 1993, retail trade employment grew 59.3 percent to 9,651 employees.

Figure 15.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Retail Trade Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993.

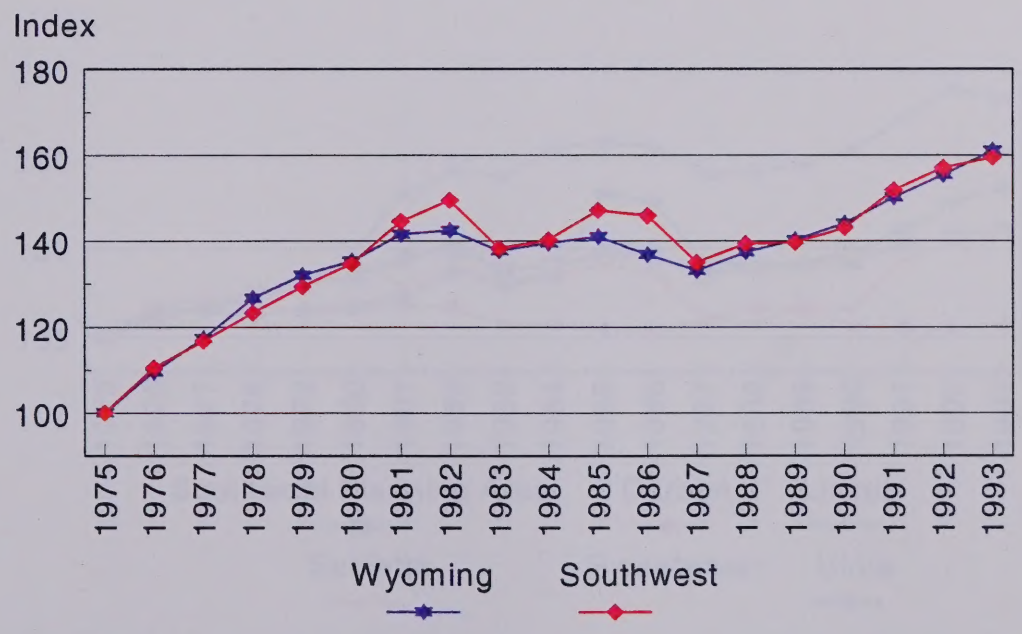
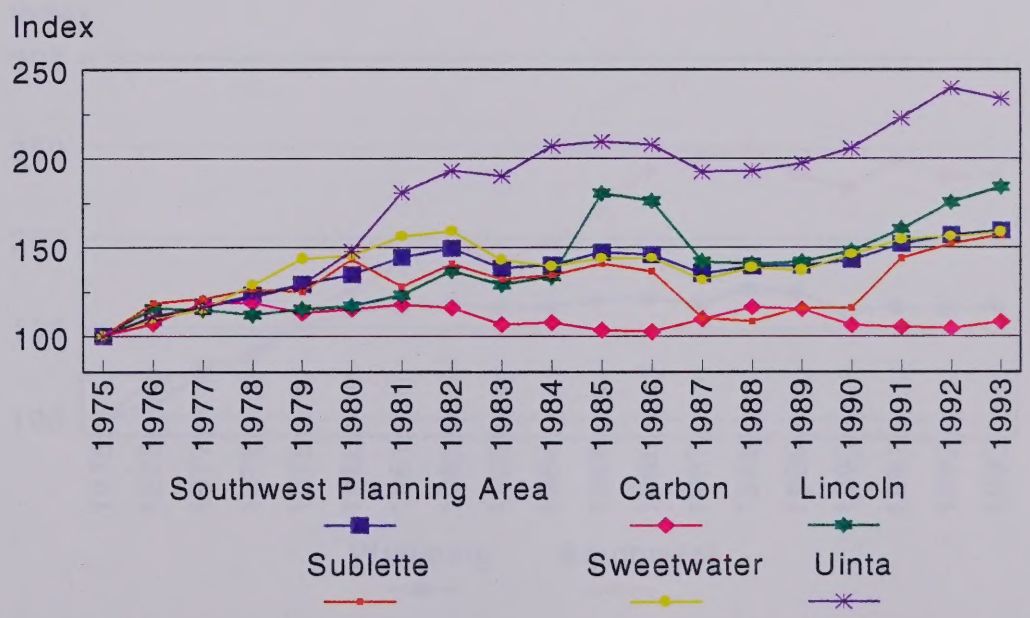


Figure 16 presents the retail trade employment trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, retail trade employment increased in each of the five counties. Uinta county retail trade employment increased 144.5 percent (844 vs. 2,064) followed by 83.8 percent increase (698 vs. 1,283) in Lincoln county, 58.6 percent increase (2,569 vs. 4,075) in Sweetwater county, 56.8 percent increase (347 vs. 544) in Sublette county and 8.1 percent increase (1,558 vs. 1,685) in Carbon county.

Figure 16.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Retail Trade Employment Indices,
1975 to 1993



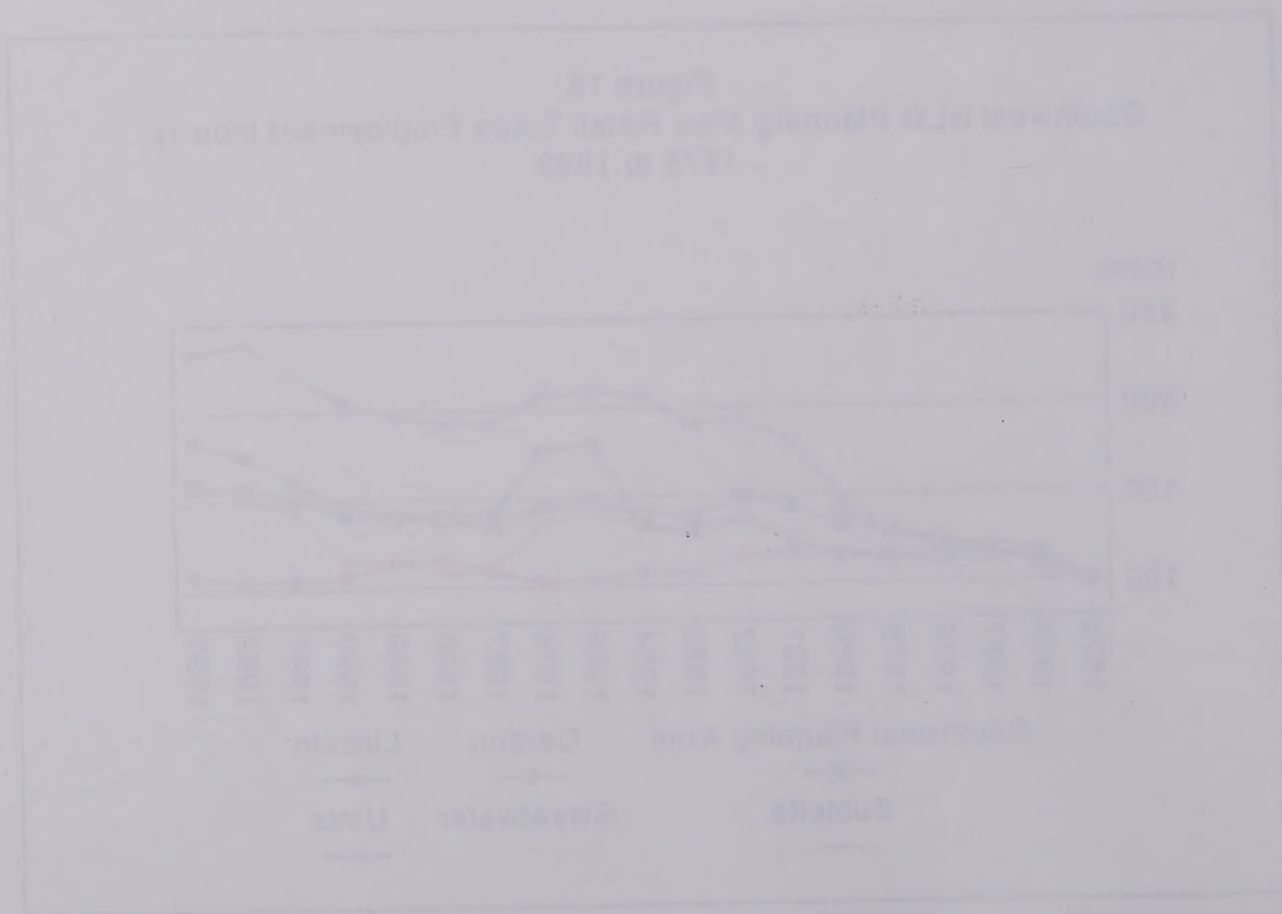
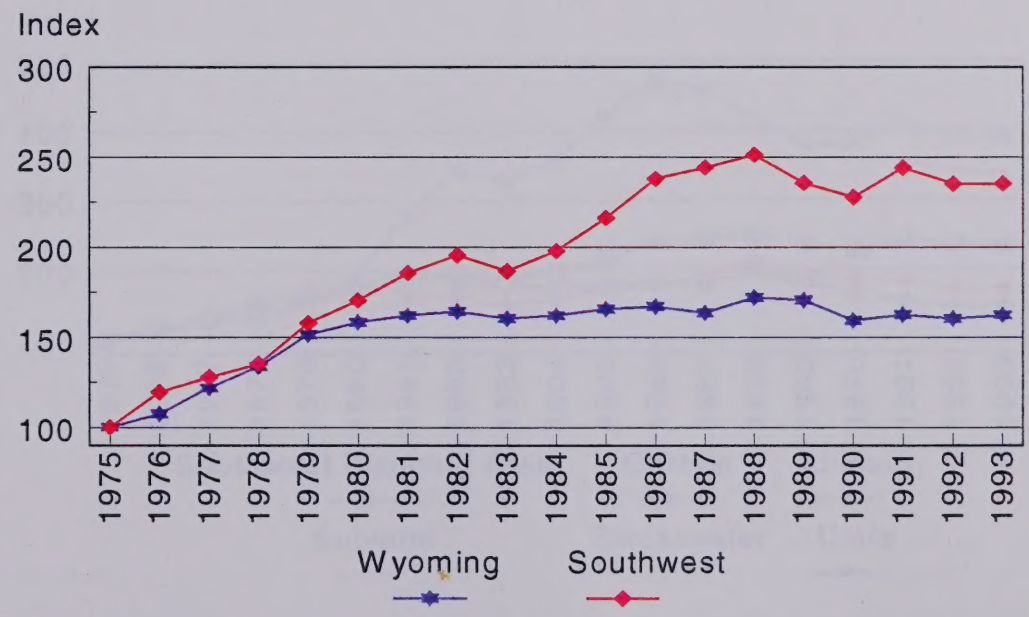


Figure 17 shows finance, insurance, real estate employment trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, finance, insurance, real estate employment has grown faster in the Southwest BLM Planning Area when compared to the state of Wyoming. In 1975, Wyoming finance, insurance, real estate employment totaled 10,250 and in 1993 employment grew to 16,615 (+62.1%). The Southwest BLM Planning Area reported 1,081 employees in the finance, insurance, real estate sector in 1975. By 1993, finance, insurance, real estate employment grew 135.1 percent to 2,542 employees.

Figure 17.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993.



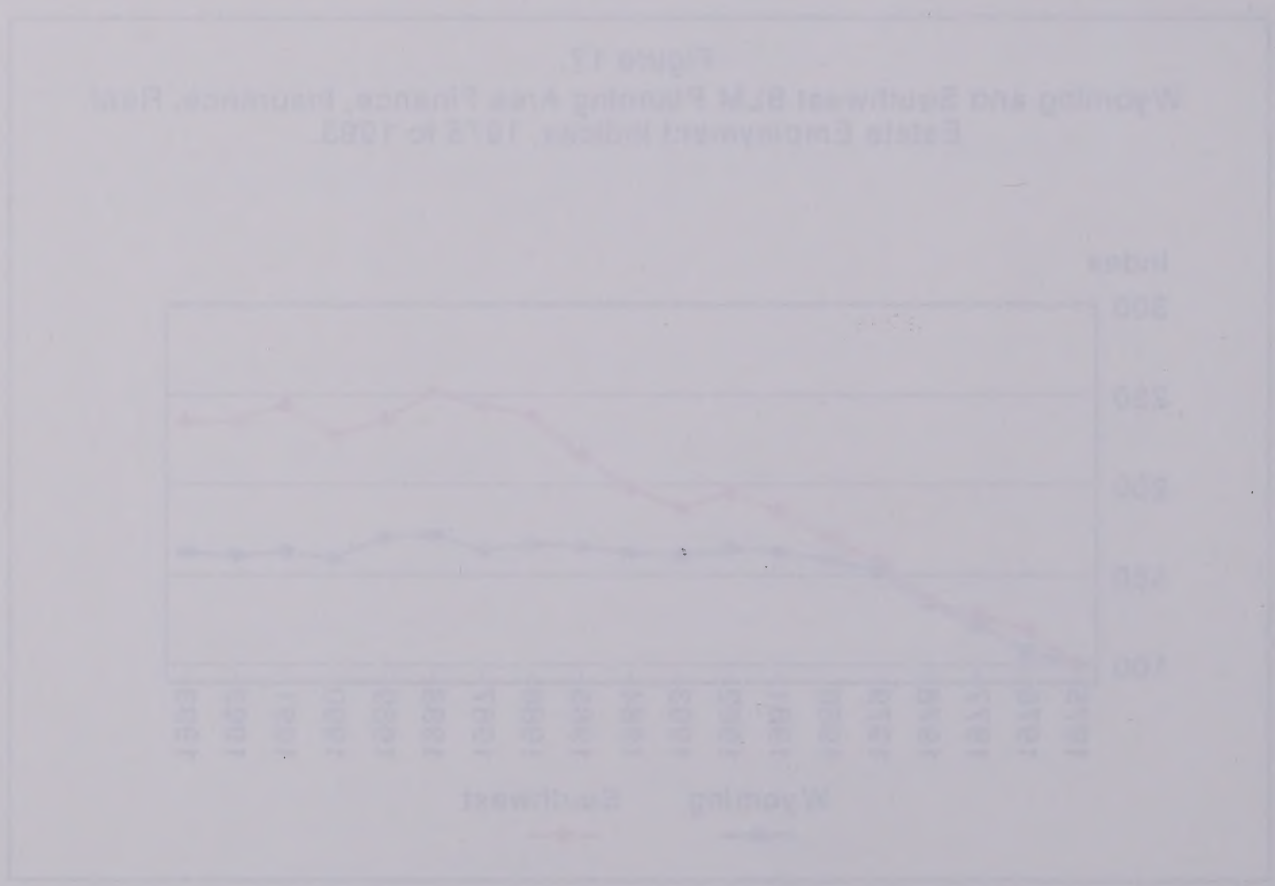
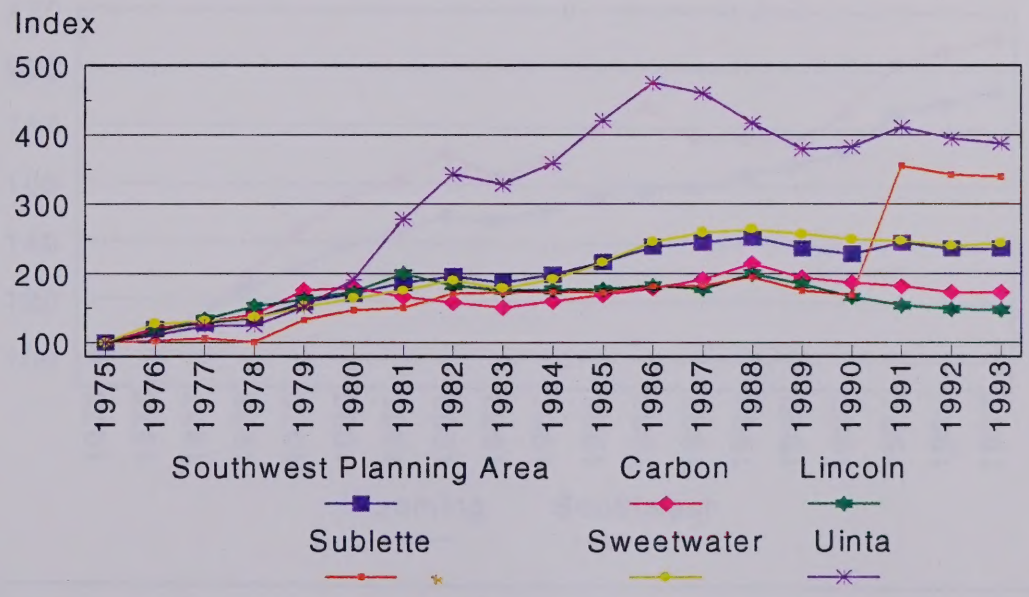


Figure 18 presents the finance, insurance, real estate employment trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, finance, insurance, real estate employment increased in each of the five counties. Uinta county finance, insurance, real estate employment increased 287.4 percent (119 vs. 461) followed by a 239 percent increase (100 vs. 339) in Sublette county, 143.4 percent increase (421 vs. 1,025) in Sweetwater county, 72.1 percent increase (276 vs. 475) in Carbon county and 46.6 percent increase (165 vs. 242) in Lincoln county.

Figure 18.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993



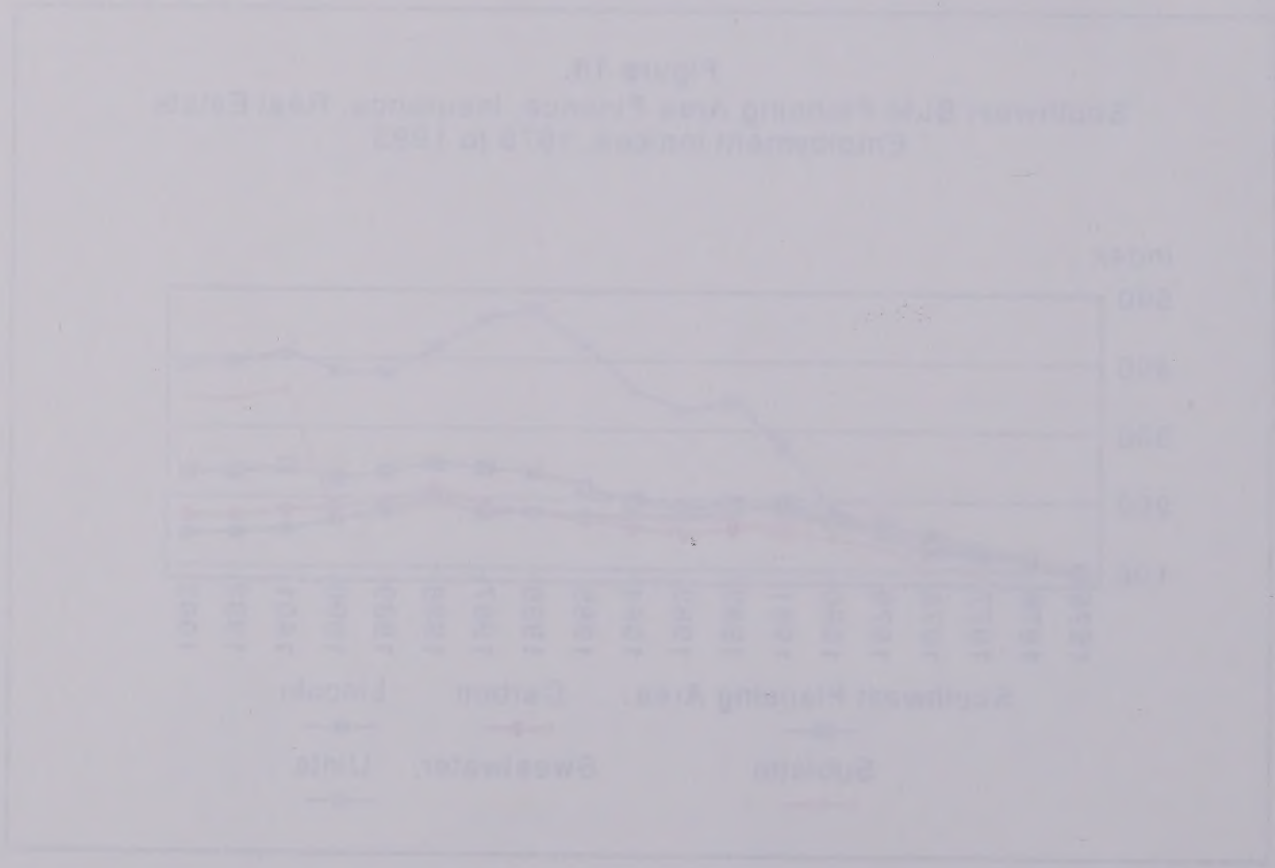
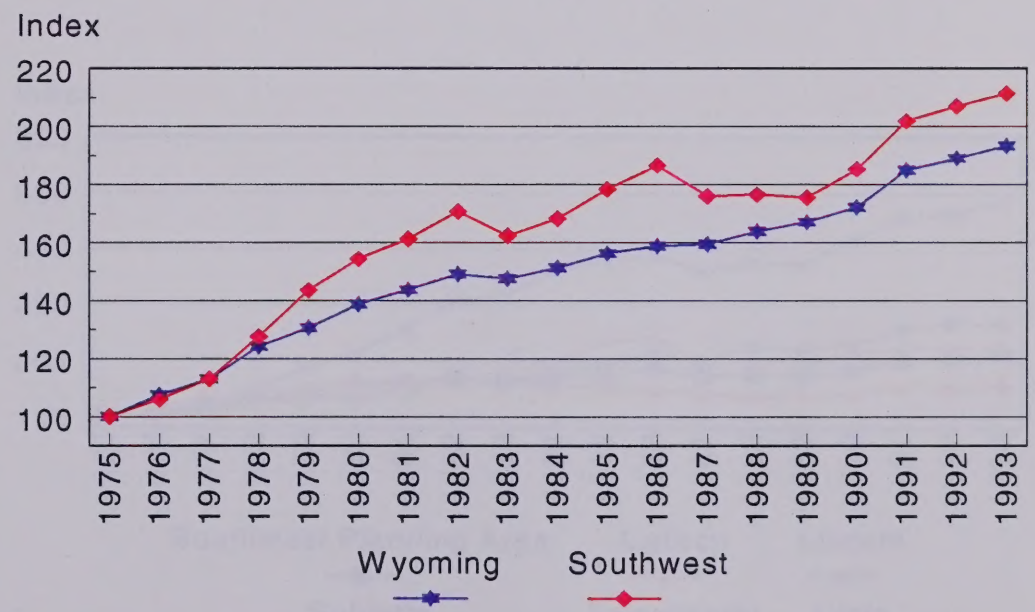


Figure 19 shows service employment trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, employment in the service sector for Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area consistently increased. In 1975, Wyoming service employment totaled 33,973 and grew to 65,633 in 1993 (+93.2%). The Southwest BLM Planning Area reported 4,900 employees in the service sector in 1975. By 1993, service employment grew 111.4 percent to 10,359 employees.

Figure 19.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Service Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993.



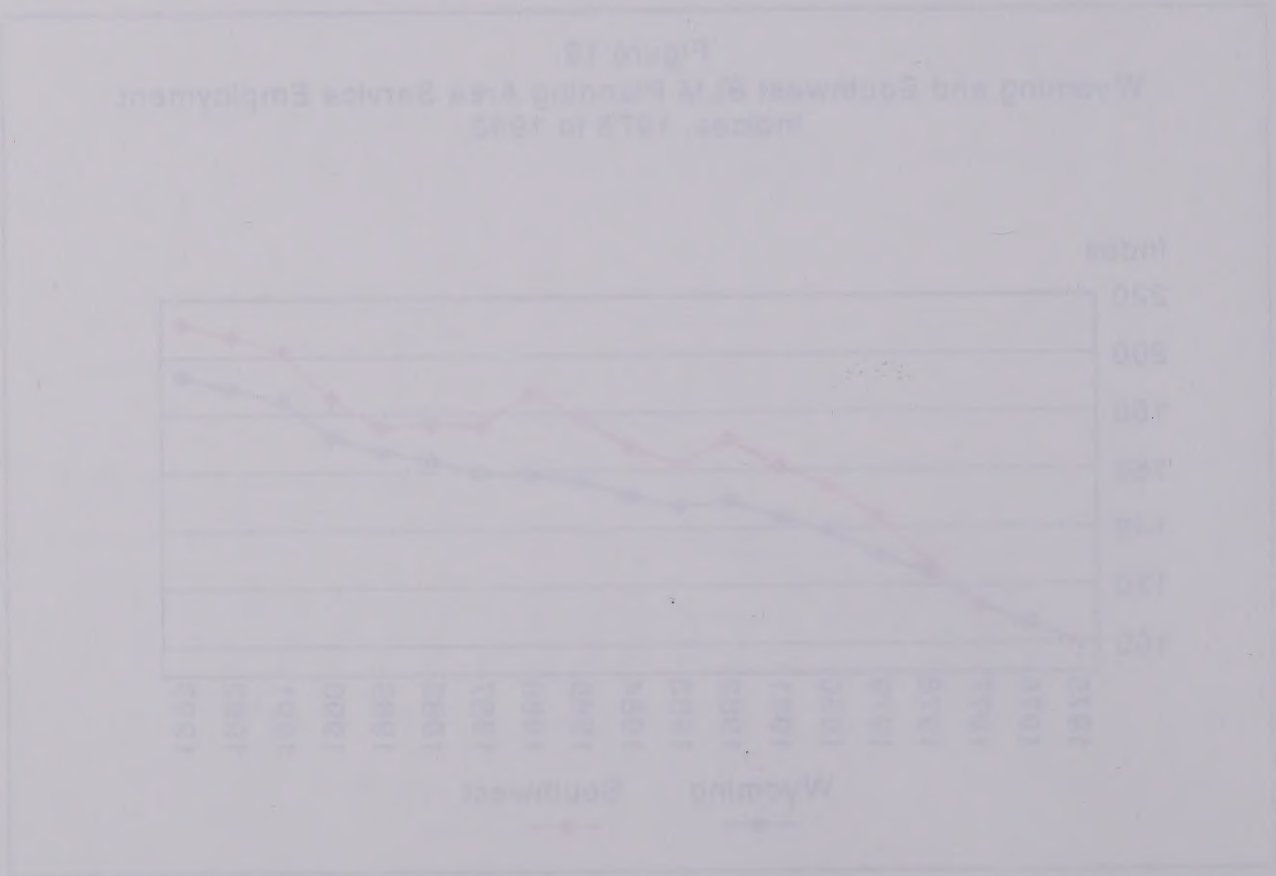
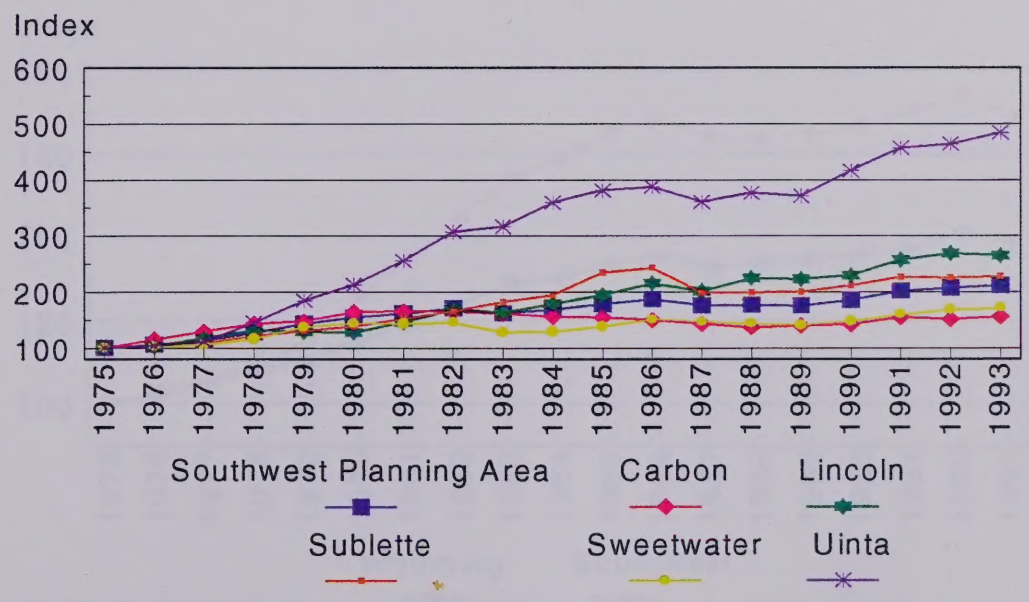


Figure 20 presents the service employment trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, service employment increased in each of the five counties. During this period, Uinta county service employment increased 383.7 percent (517 vs. 2,501) followed by a 164.4 percent increase (433 vs. 1,145) in Lincoln county, 127 percent increase (274 vs. 622) in Sublette county, 71 percent increase (2,454 vs. 4,196) in Sweetwater county and 54.9 percent increase (1,222 vs. 1,893) in Carbon county.

Figure 20.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Service Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993



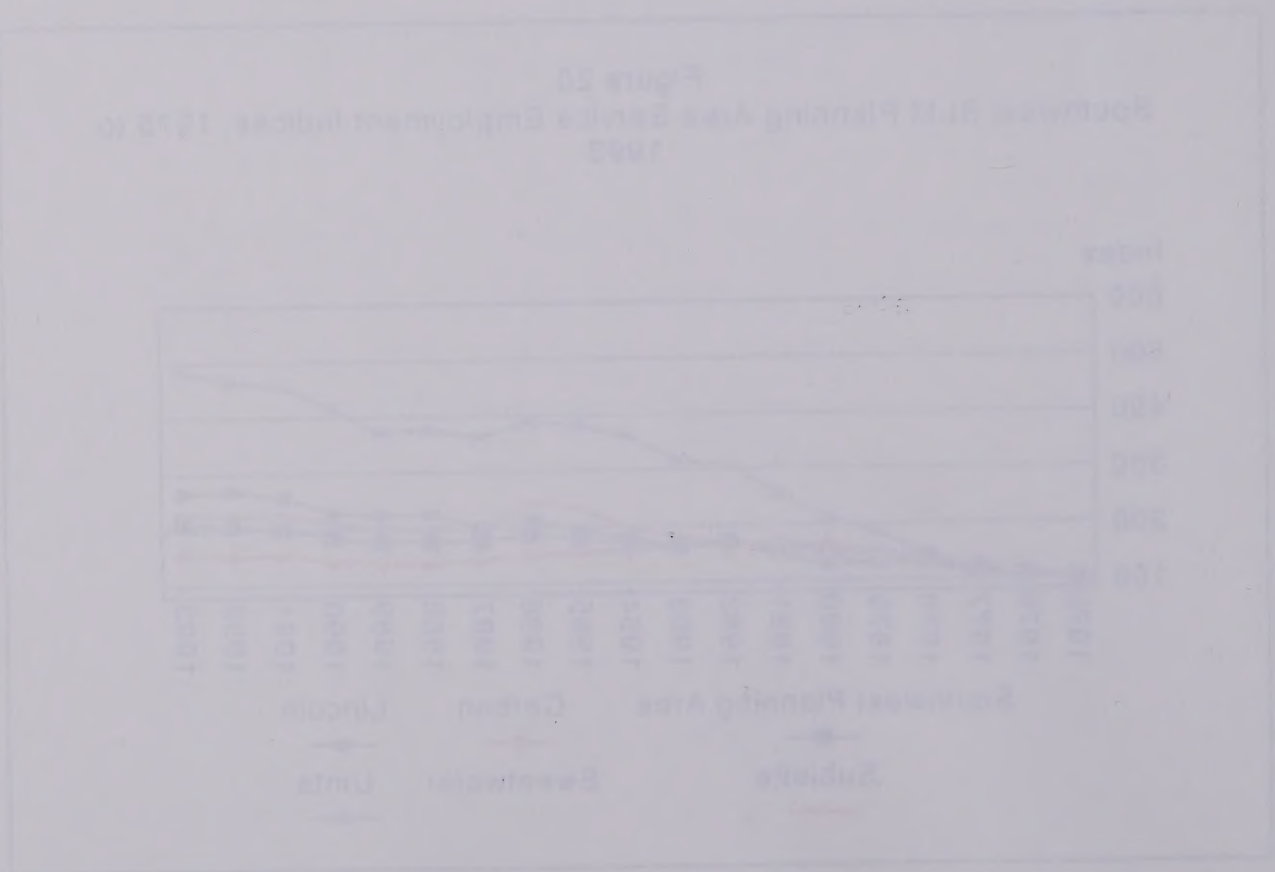
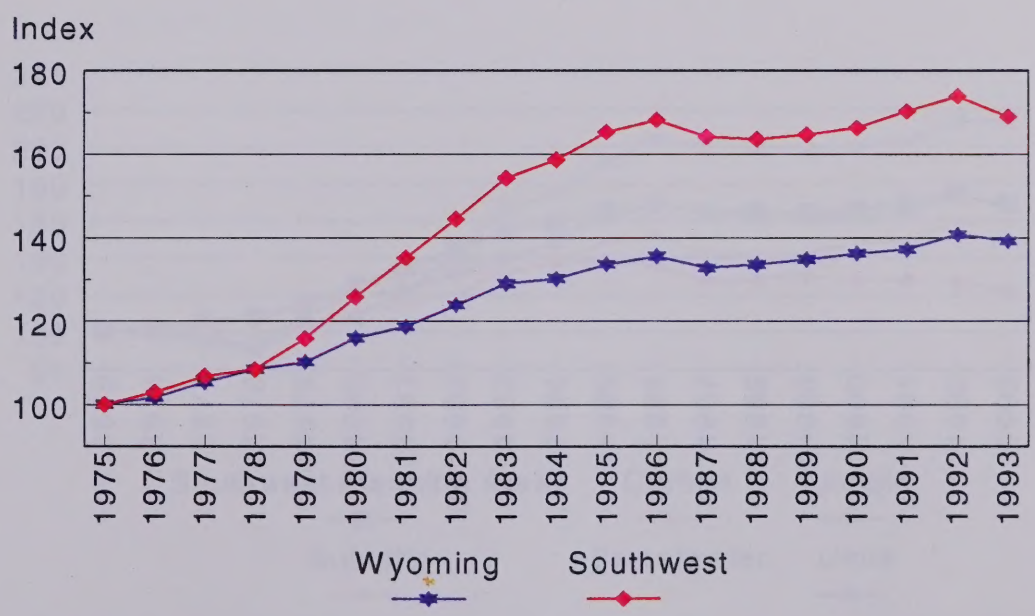


Figure 21 shows government employment trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, government employment experienced consistent growth. In 1975, Wyoming government employment totaled 43,513 and in 1993 government employment grew to 60,530 (+39.1%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported 6,050 employees working for local government in 1975. By 1993, Southwest BLM Planning Area government employment grew approximately 68.9 percent to 10,220 employees.

Figure 21.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Government Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993.



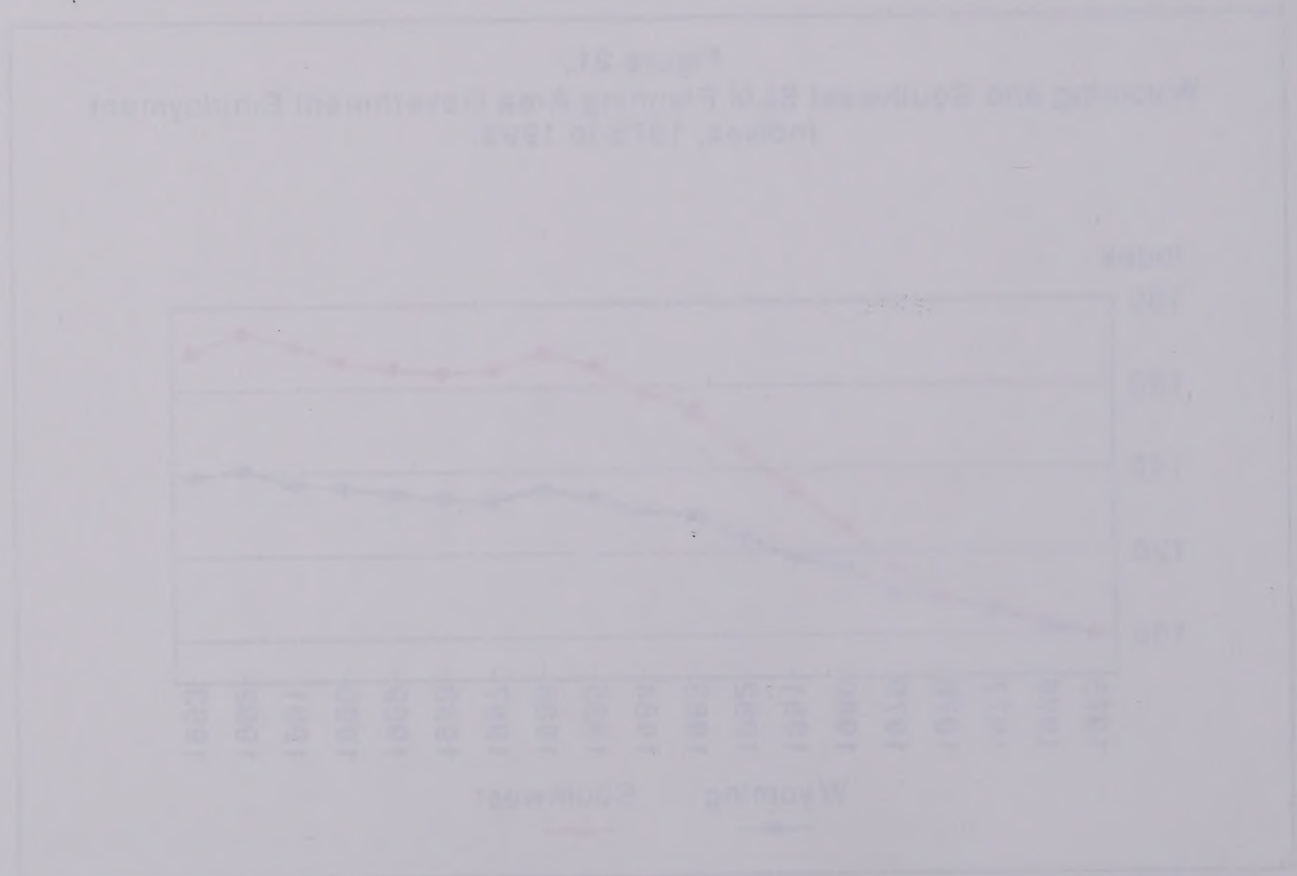
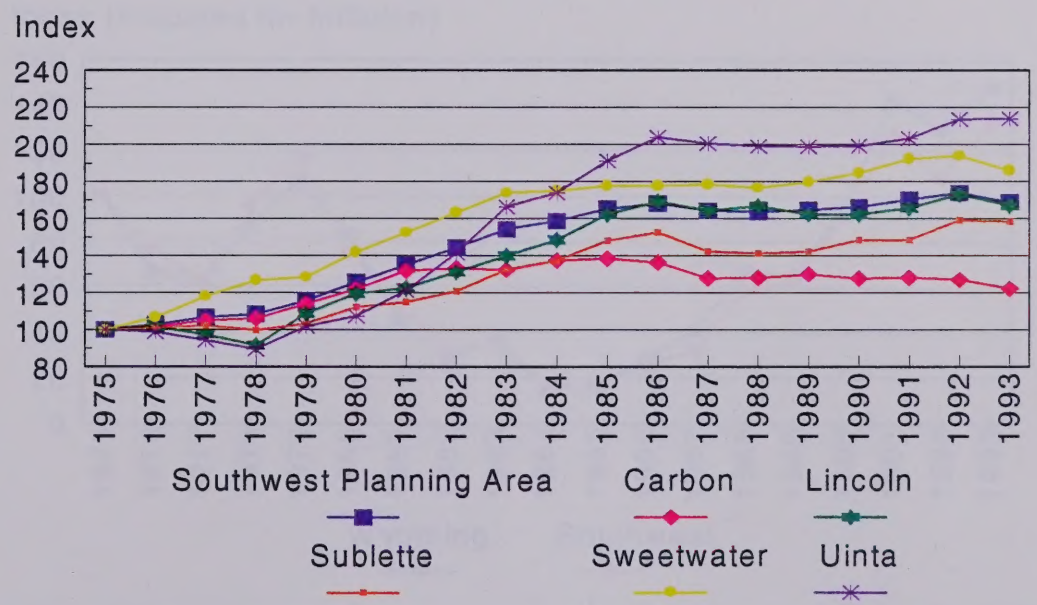


Figure 22 presents government employment trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, government employment consistently increased in each of the five counties. Uinta county government employment has seen the greatest growth from 1,041 employees in 1975 to 2,226 employees in 1993 (+113.8%). Also during this period, Sweetwater county government employment increased 86.1 percent (2,175 vs. 4,047), followed by an increase in Lincoln county of 67.1 percent (776 vs. 1,297), 58.5 percent increase (376 vs. 596) in Sublette county, and a 22.1 percent increase (1,682 vs. 2,054) in Carbon county.

Figure 22.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Government Employment Indices, 1975 to 1993



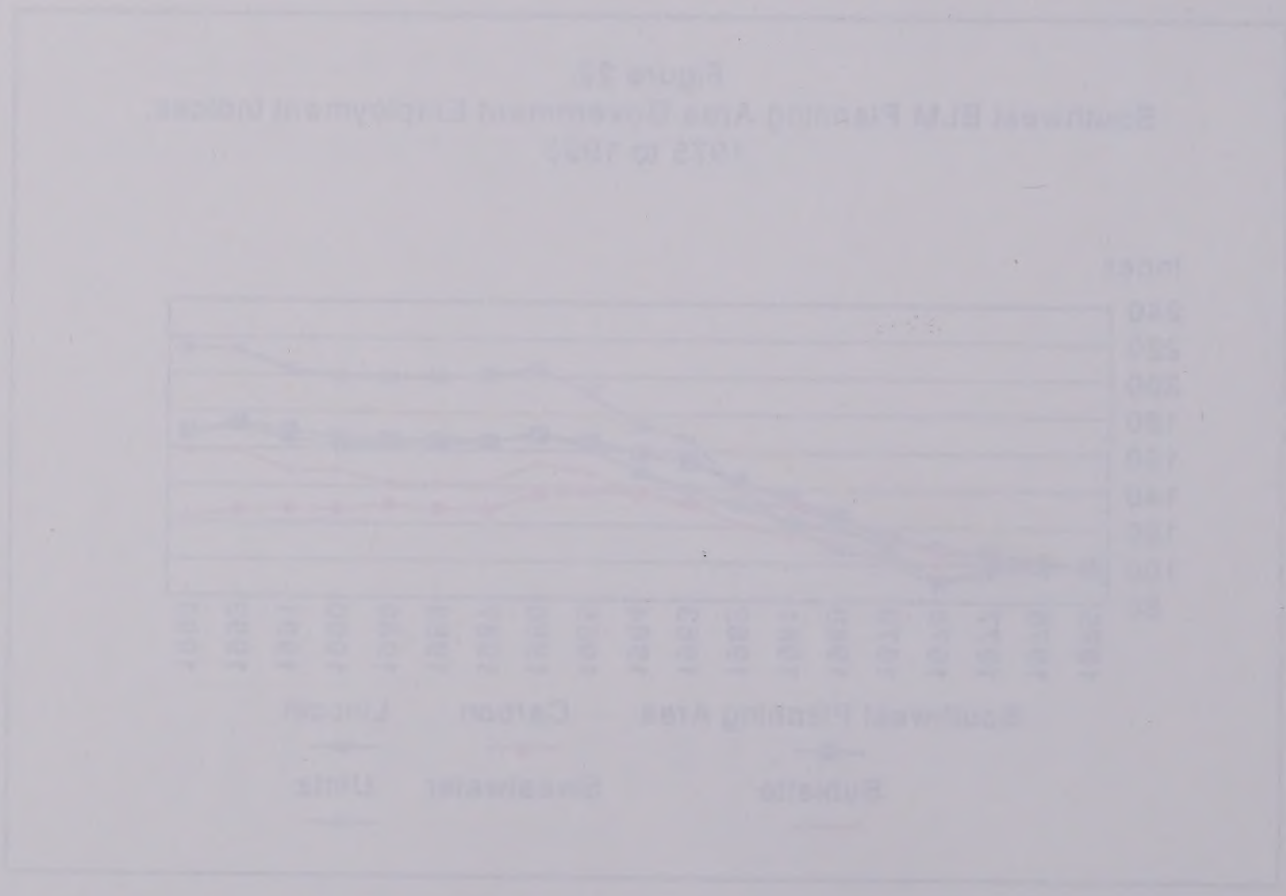
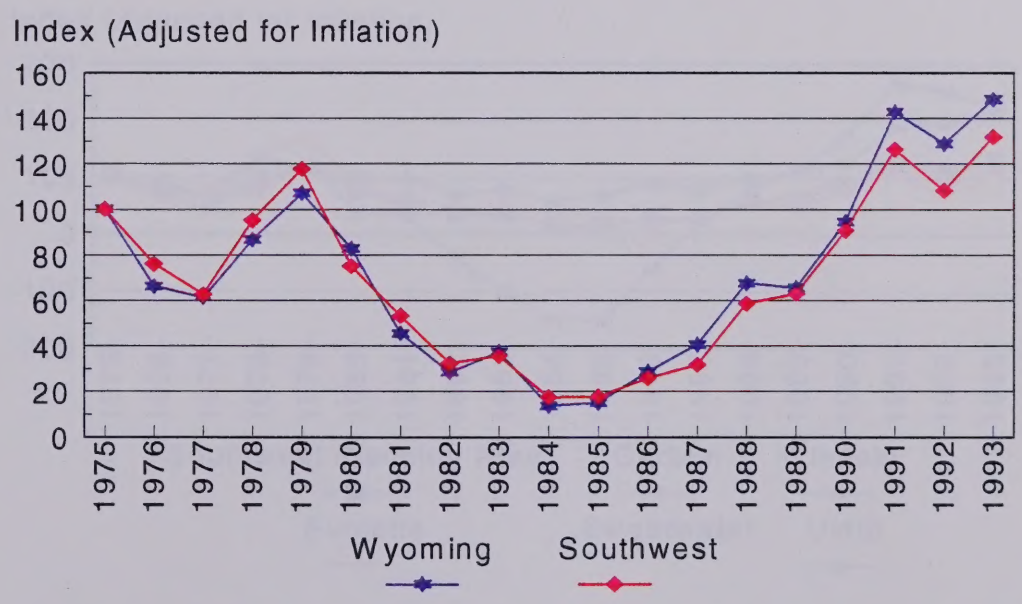


Figure 23 shows adjusted farm earned income trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, adjusted farm earned income increased in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In 1975, Wyoming adjusted farm earned income totaled over $137.8 million and in 1993 adjusted farm earned income grew to over $204.4 million (+48.3%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported over $24.6 million of adjusted farm earned income in 1975. By 1993, Southwest BLM Planning Area adjusted farm earned income grew approximately 32.1 percent to $32.5 million.

Figure 23.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Farm Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993.



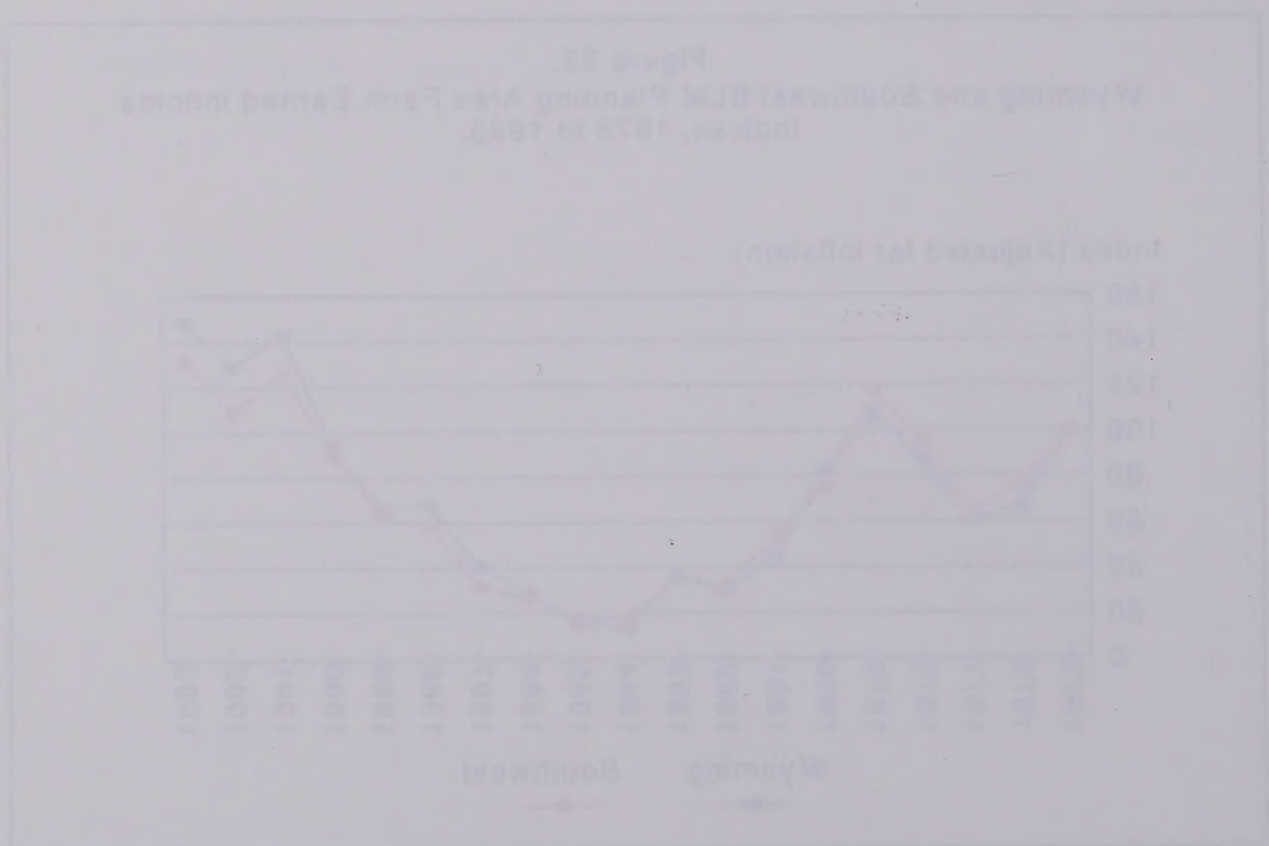


Figure 24 presents adjusted farm earned income trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, Uinta county adjusted farm earned income had the greatest growth of over $1.3 million in 1975 to over $3.0 million in 1993 (+130.7%). Also during this period, Lincoln county adjusted farm earned income increased 121.4 percent ($4.2 million vs. $9.3 million), followed by an increase in Carbon county of 14 percent ($11.4 million vs. $13.0 million), and a 4.5 percent increase ($4.4 million vs. $4.6 million) in Sublette county. Sweetwater county reported a decline in adjusted farm earned income of nearly 21.9 percent ($3.2 million vs. $2.5 million).

Figure 24.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Farm Earned Income Indices,
1975 to 1993

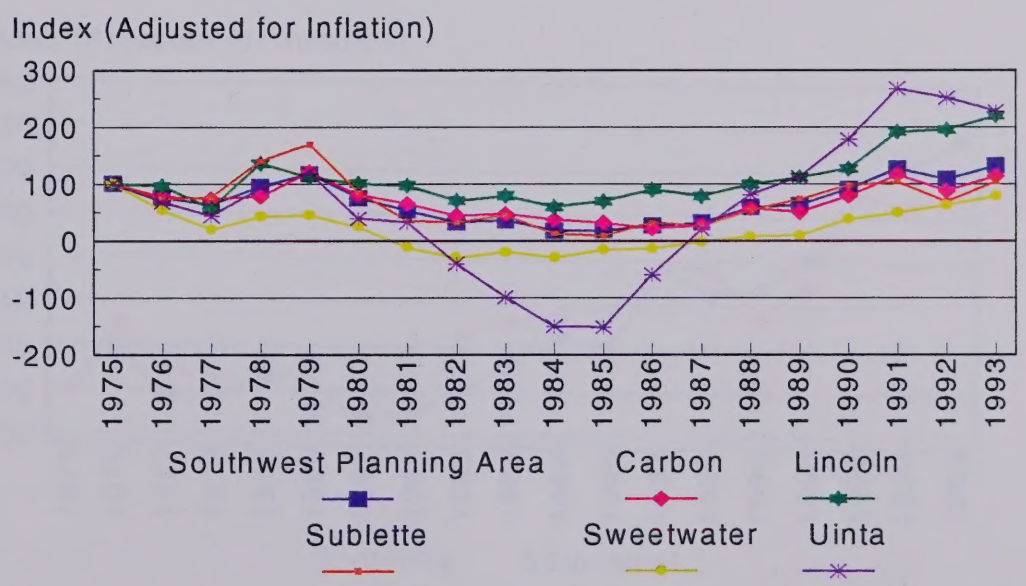
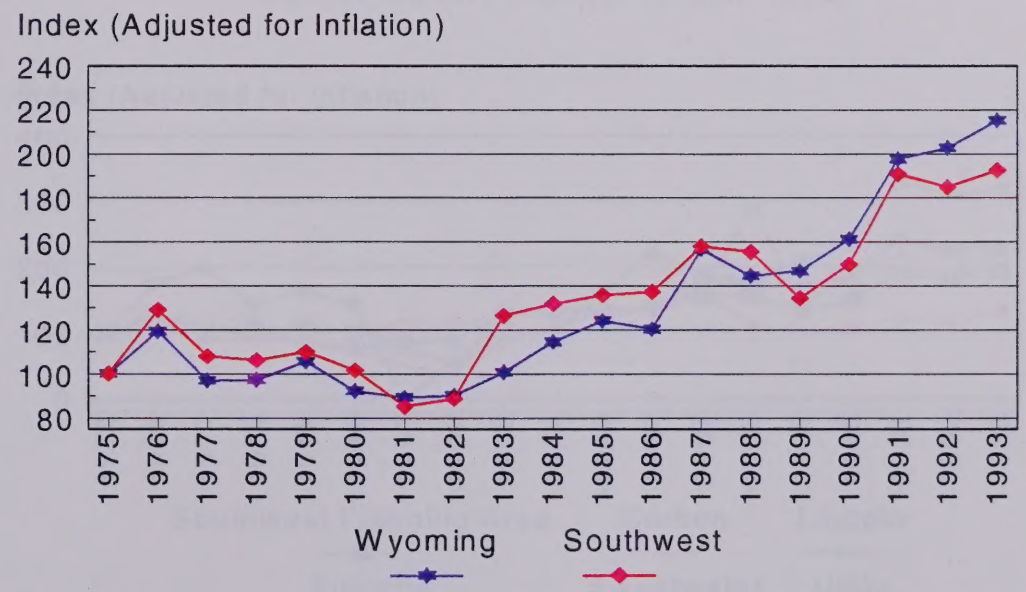


Figure 25 shows adjusted agricultural service earned income trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, adjusted agricultural service earned income increased in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In 1975, Wyoming adjusted agricultural service earned income totaled over $21.8 million and in 1993 adjusted agricultural service earned income grew to over $46.9 million (+115.1%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported over $1.8 million of adjusted agricultural service earned income in 1975. By 1993, Southwest BLM Planning Area adjusted agricultural service earned income grew 100 percent to over $3.6 million.

Figure 25.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Agricultural Services Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993.



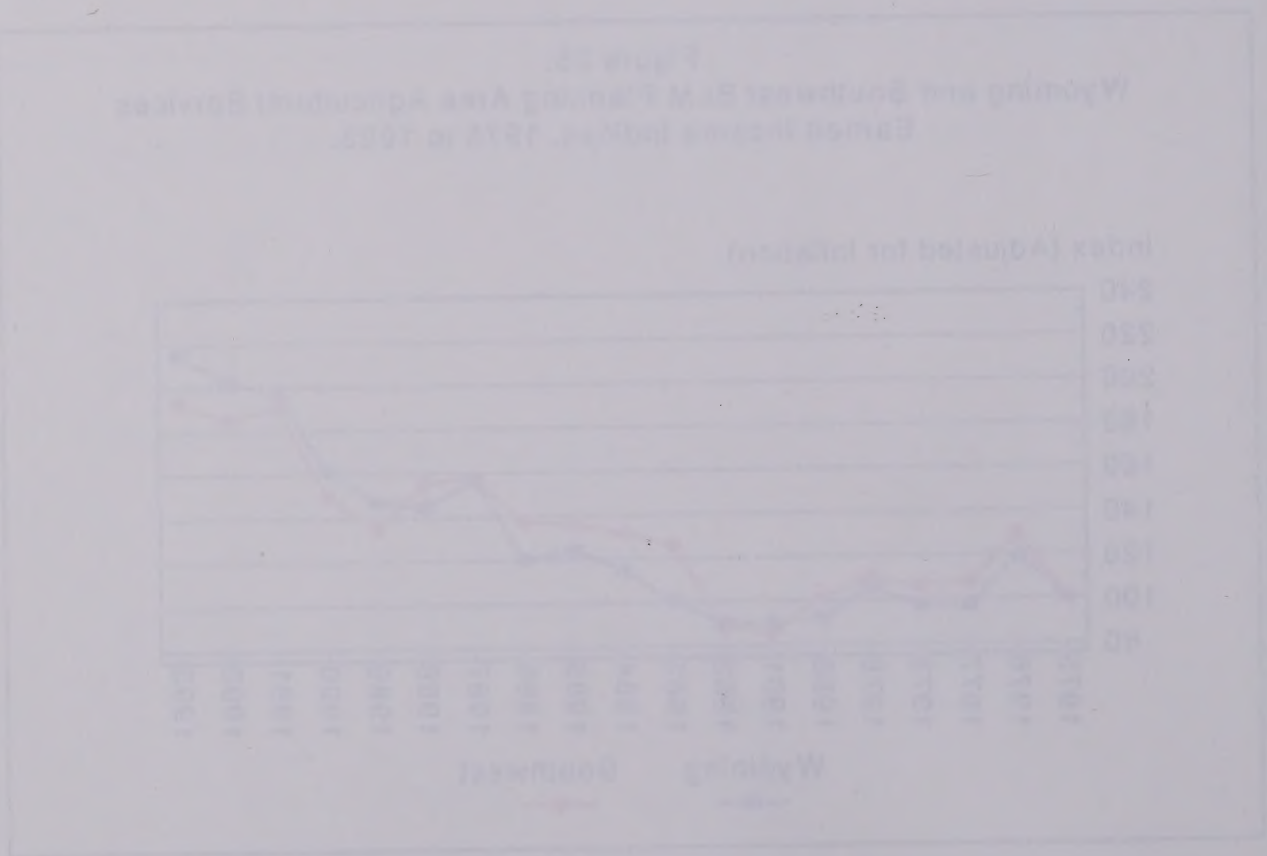


Figure 26 presents adjusted agricultural service earned income trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, Lincoln county adjusted agricultural service earned income had the greatest growth from $188 thousand in 1975 to $588 thousand in 1993 (+212.7%). Also during this period, Sublette county adjusted agricultural service earned income increased 132.1 percent ($327 thousand vs. $759 thousand), followed by an increase in Uinta county of 121.2 percent ($297 thousand vs. $657 thousand), a 89.2 percent increase ($372 thousand vs. 704 thousand) in Sweetwater county, and a 30.2 percent increase ($705 thousand vs. $918 thousand) in Carbon County.

Figure 26.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Agricultural Services
Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993

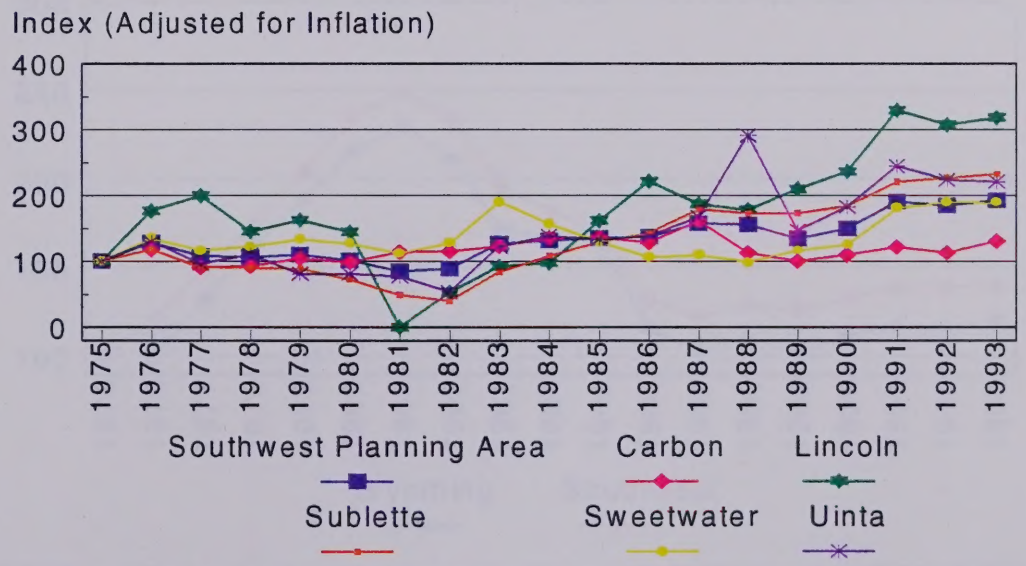
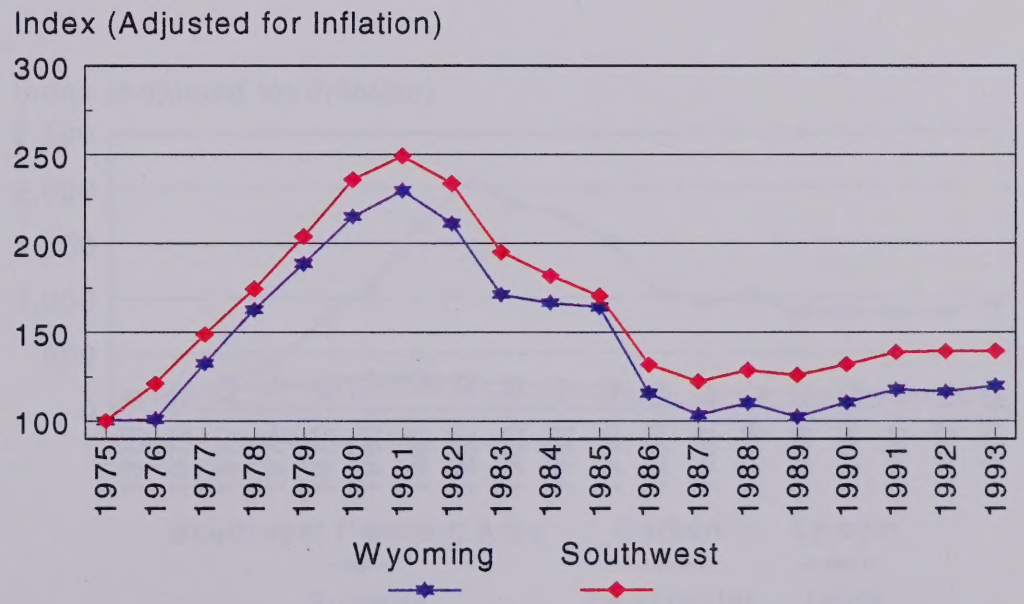


Figure 27 shows adjusted mining earned income trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, adjusted mining earned income slightly increased in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In 1975, Wyoming adjusted mining earned income totaled over $711.5 million and in 1993 adjusted mining earned income grew to over $852.6 million (+19.8%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported over $233.5 million of adjusted mining earned income in 1975. By 1993, Southwest BLM Planning Area adjusted mining earned income grew approximately 39.3 percent to over $325.3 million.

Figure 27.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Mining Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993.



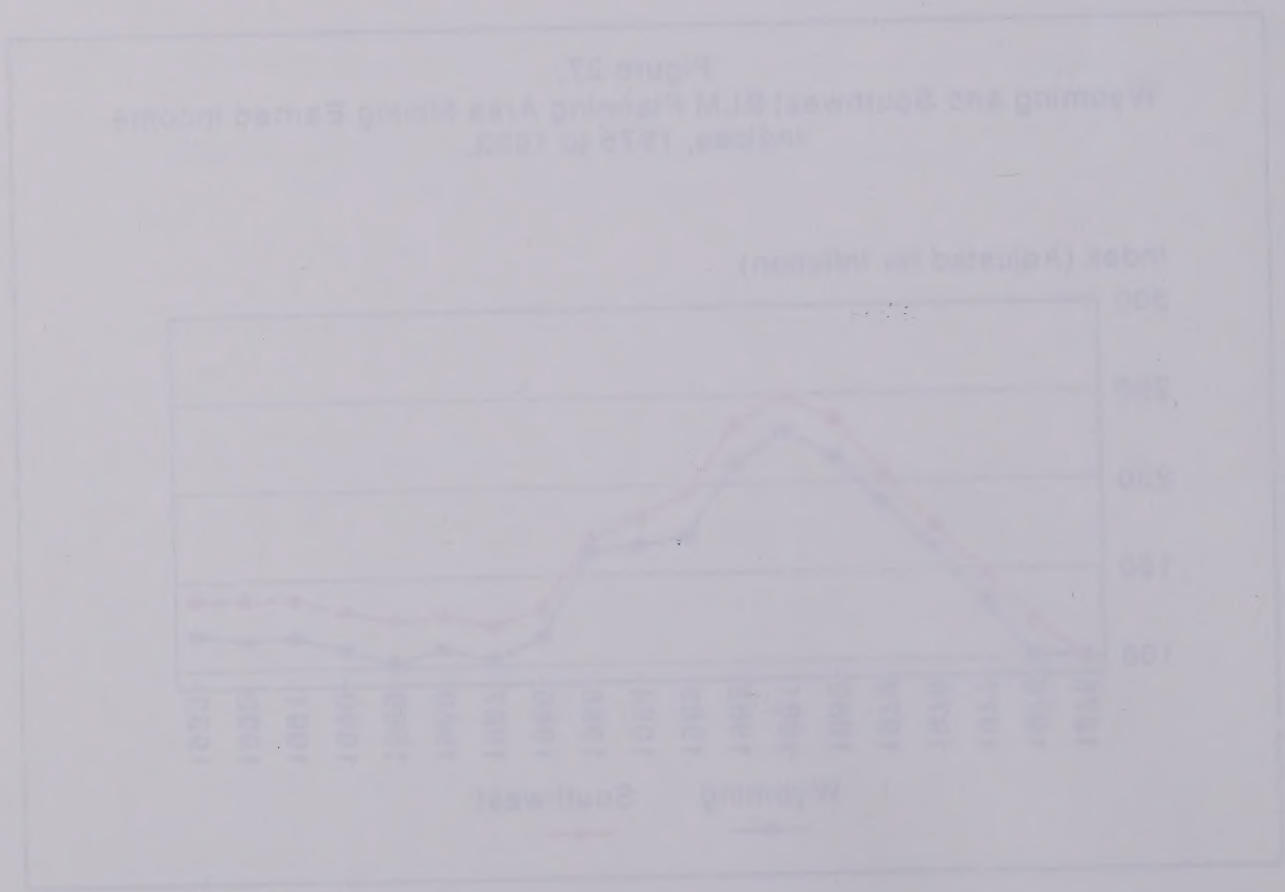


Figure 28 presents adjusted mining earned income trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, Uinta county adjusted mining earned income had the greatest growth from over $3.6 million in 1975 to over $34.4 million in 1993 (+855.5%). Also during this period, Sweetwater county adjusted mining earned income increased 69.7 percent ($139.0 million vs. $235.9 million), followed by an increase in Lincoln county of 21 percent ($18.1 million vs. $21.9 million). Adjusted mining earned income in Sublette county declined 9.1 percent ($9.9 million vs. $ 9.0 million), while Carbon county adjusted mining earned income declined 61.6 percent ($62.6 million vs. $24.0 million).

Figure 28.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Mining Earned Income Indices,
1975 to 1993

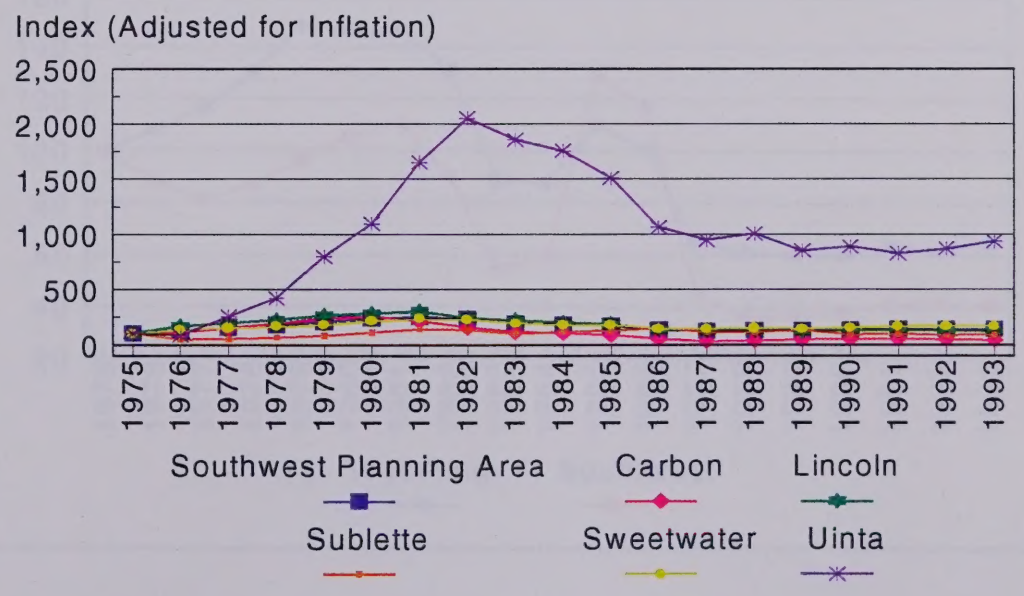
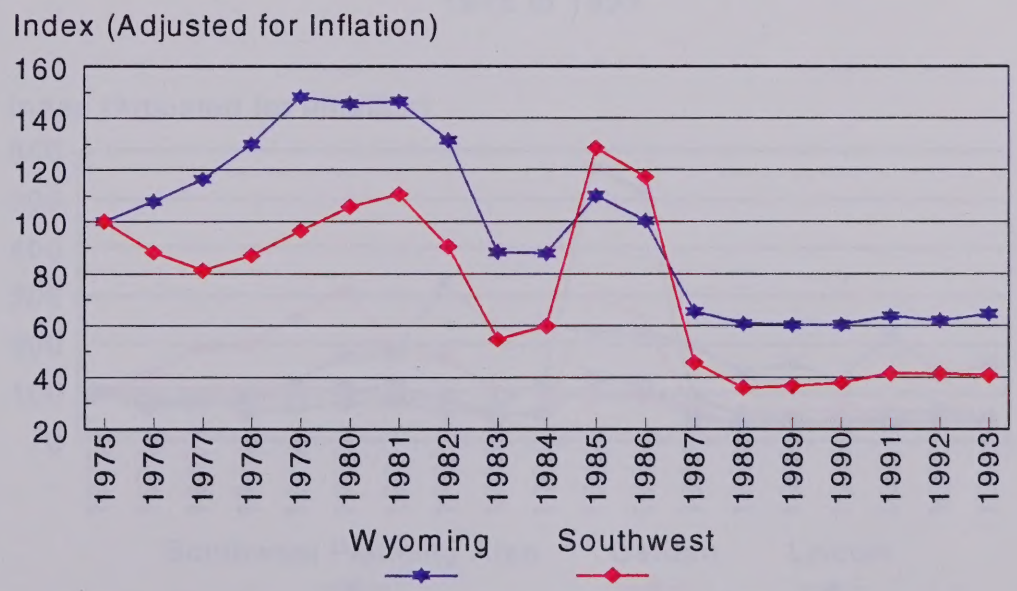


Figure 29 shows adjusted construction earned income trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, adjusted construction earned income declined in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In 1975, Wyoming adjusted construction earned income totaled over $510.6 million and in 1993 adjusted construction earned income fell to over $328.7 million (-35.6%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported over $188.2 million of adjusted construction earned income in 1975. By 1993, Southwest BLM Planning Area adjusted construction earned income fell approximately 59.4 percent to over $76.4 million.

Figure 29.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Construction Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993.



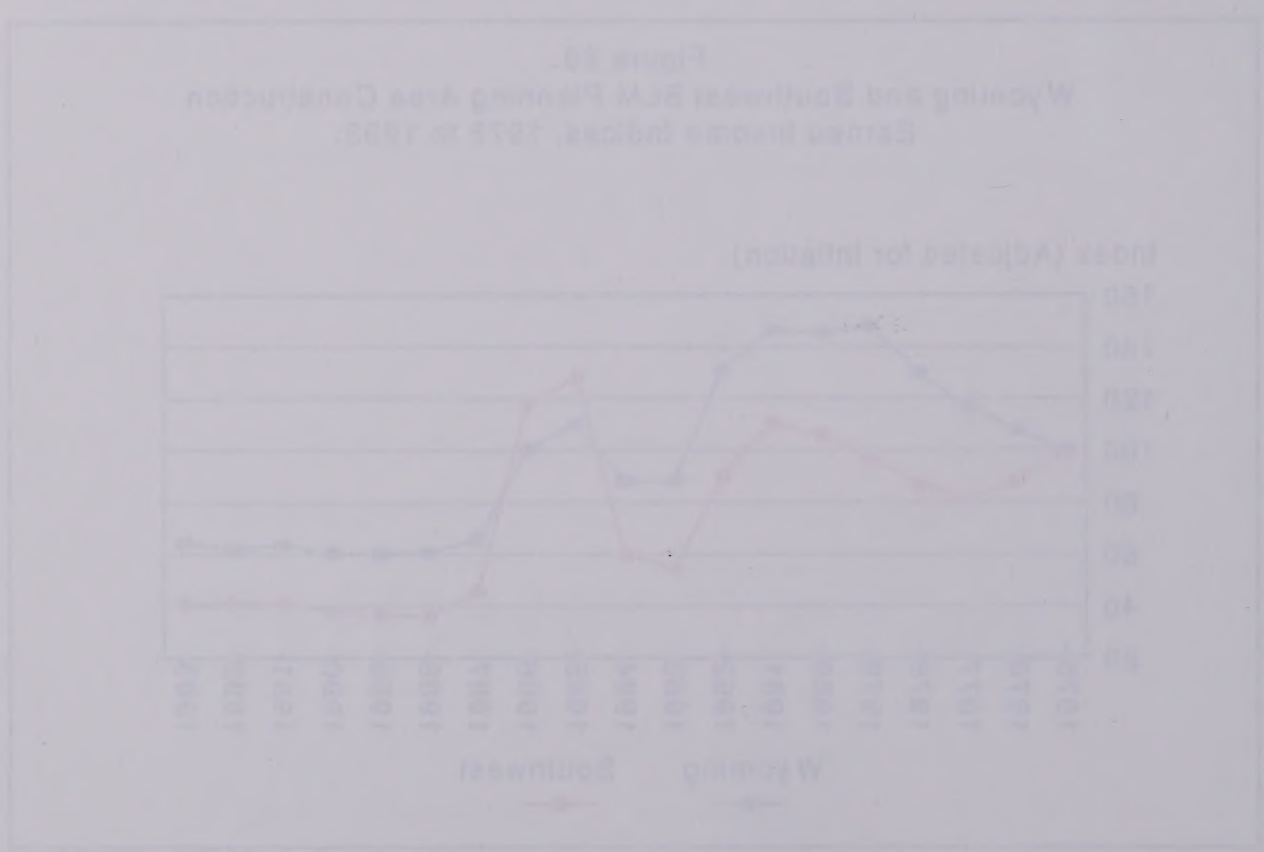


Figure 30 presents adjusted construction earned income trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, adjusted construction earned income for each county in the Southwest BLM Planning Area declined with the exception of Uinta county which experienced an increase in adjusted construction earned income of 58.2 percent ($10.3 million vs. $16.3 million). During this period, adjusted construction earned income in Sweetwater county declined 71.2 percent ($135.7 million vs. $39.0 million), while adjusted construction earned income also declined nearly 50.7 percent in both Lincoln county ($20.3 vs. $10.0 million) and Carbon county ($12.2 million vs. $6.0 million) and 47.9 percent ($9.4 million vs. $4.9 million) in Sublette county.

Figure 30.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Construction Earned Income Indices,
1975 to 1993

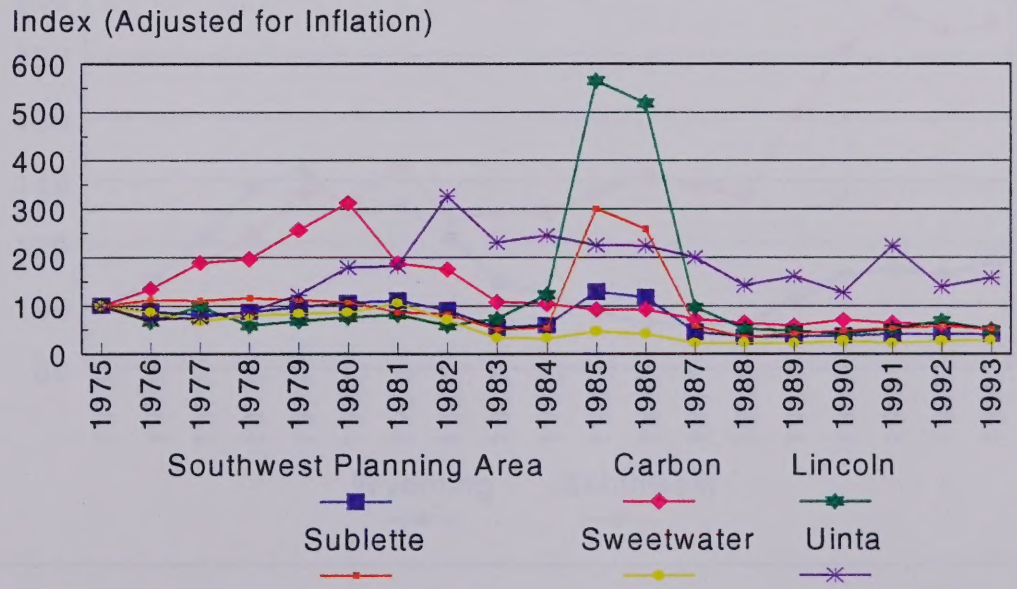


Figure 31 shows adjusted manufacturing earned income trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, adjusted manufacturing earned income increased in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In 1975, Wyoming adjusted manufacturing earned income totaled over $218.7 million and in 1993 adjusted manufacturing earned income grew to over $250.3 million (+14.4%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported over $31.4 million of adjusted manufacturing earned income in 1975. By 1993, Southwest BLM Planning Area adjusted manufacturing earned income grew approximately 89.8 percent to over $59.6 million.

Figure 31.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Manufacturing Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993.

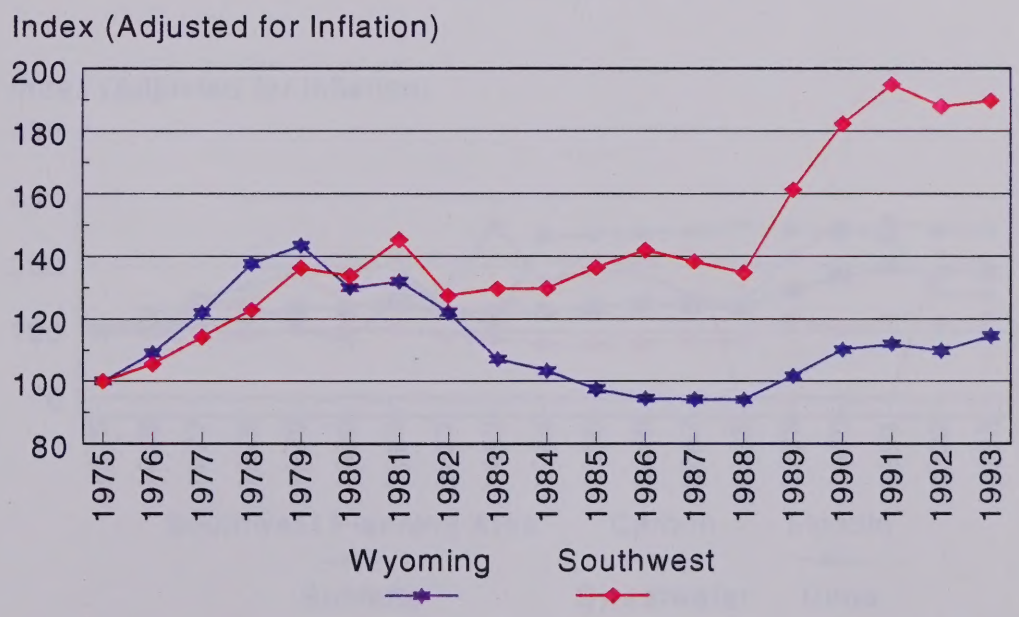
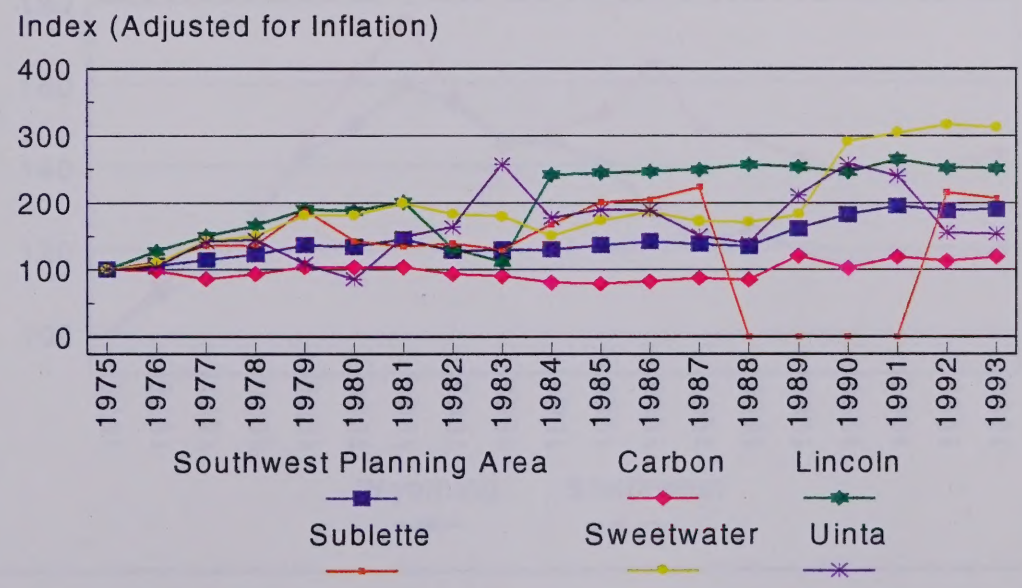


Figure 32 presents adjusted manufacturing earned income trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, Sweetwater county adjusted manufacturing earned income experienced the greatest growth from over $7.8 million in 1975 to over $24.4 million in 1993 (+212.8%). Also during this period, Lincoln county adjusted manufacturing income has grown 151.1 percent ($4.5 million vs. $11.3 million), followed by an increase in Sublette county of 106 percent ($283 thousand vs. $583 thousand), 53.8 percent increase in Uinta county ($2.6 million vs. $4.0 million), and 18.6 percent increase ($16.1 million vs. $19.1 million) in Carbon county.

Figure 32.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Manufacturing Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993



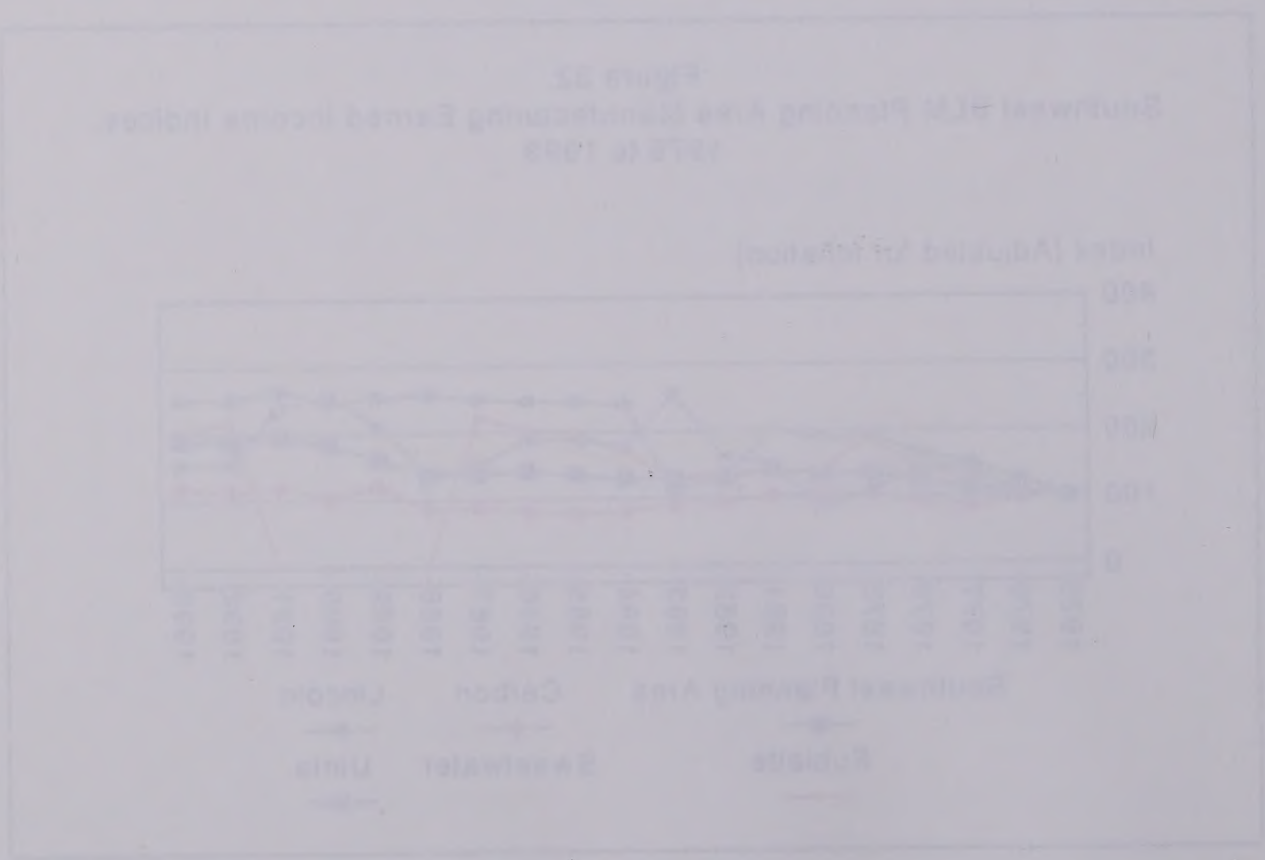
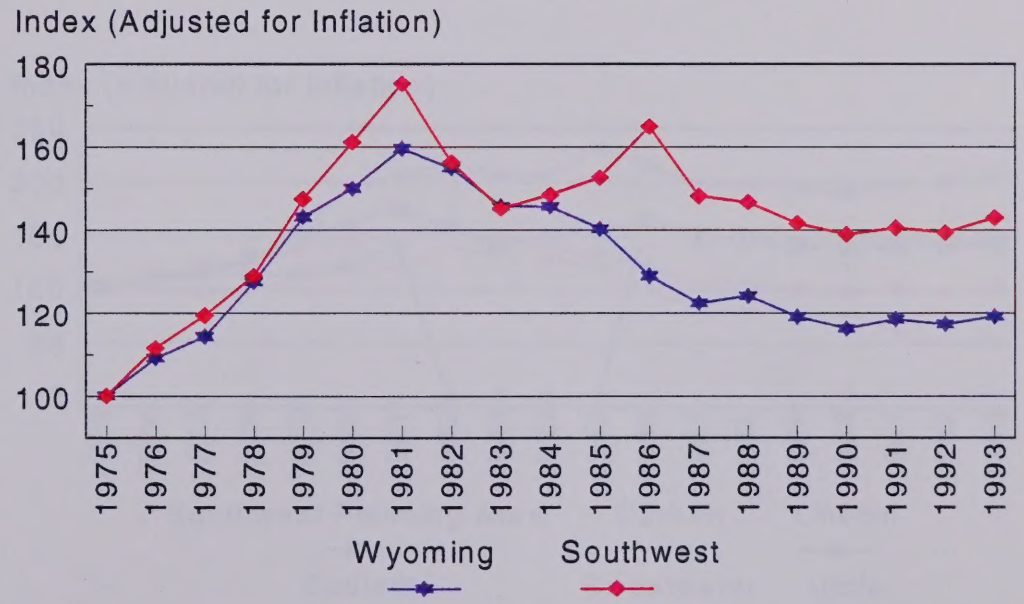


Figure 33 shows adjusted transportation and public utilities earned income trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, adjusted transportation and public utilities earned income increased in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In 1975, Wyoming adjusted transportation and public utilities earned income totaled over $401.1 million and in 1993 grew to over $477.8 million (+19.1%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported over $91.1 million of adjusted transportation and public utilities earned income in 1975. By 1993, Southwest BLM Planning Area adjusted transportation and public utilities earned income grew approximately 42.9 percent to over $130.2 million.

Figure 33.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Transportation and Public Utilities Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993.



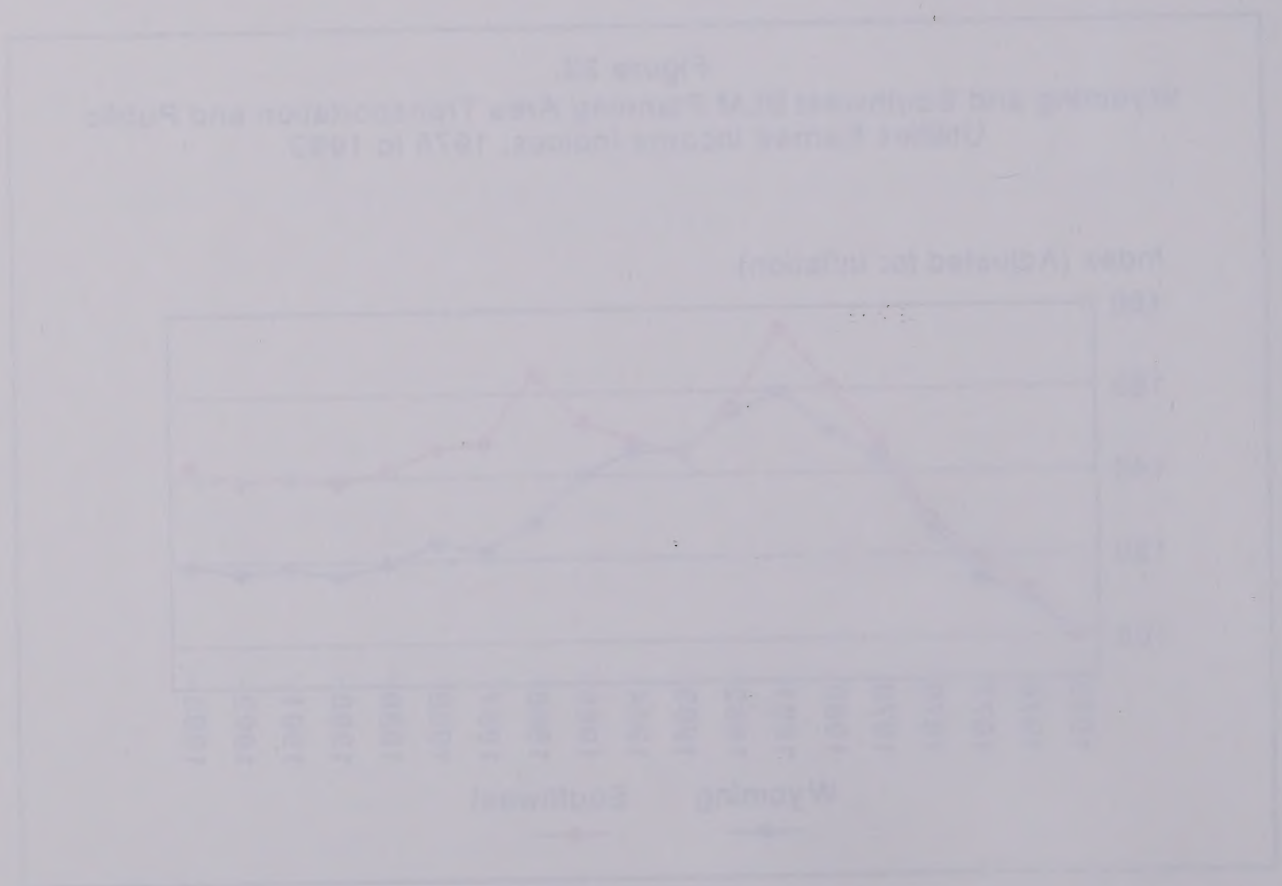
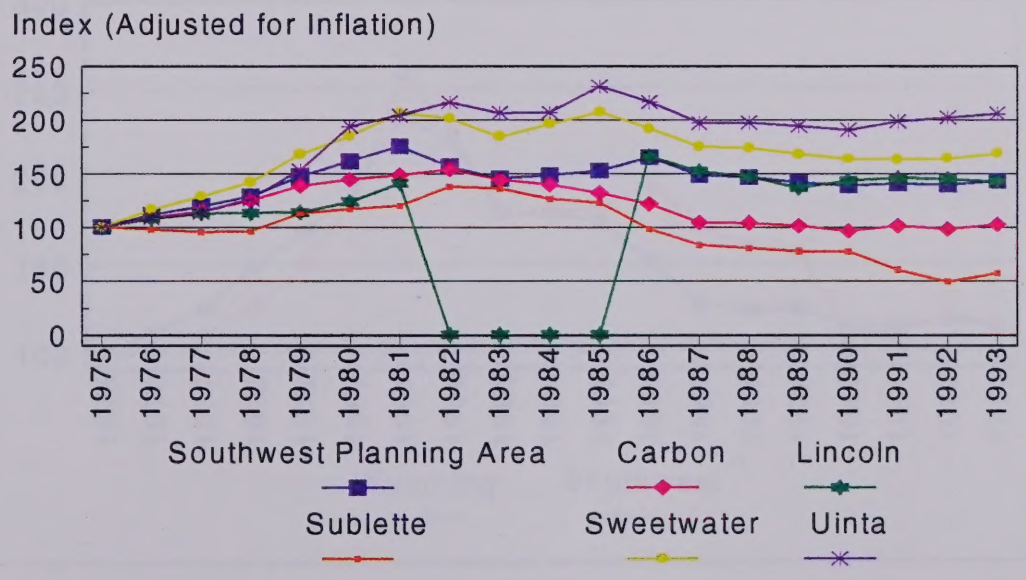


Figure 34 presents adjusted transportation and public utilities earned income trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, Uinta county adjusted transportation and public utilities earned income increased from over $7.6 million in 1975 to over $15.6 million in 1993 (+105.2%). Also during this period, Sweetwater county adjusted transportation and public utilities income increased 68.6 percent ($38.9 million vs. $65.6 million), followed by an increase in Lincoln county of 42.7 percent ($13.1 million vs. $18.7 million), and a 2.2 percent increase ($26.9 million vs. $27.5 million) in Carbon county. Sublette county adjusted transportation and public utilities earned income declined 44.4 percent ($4.5 million vs. $2.5 million).

Figure 34.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Transportation and Public Utilities Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993



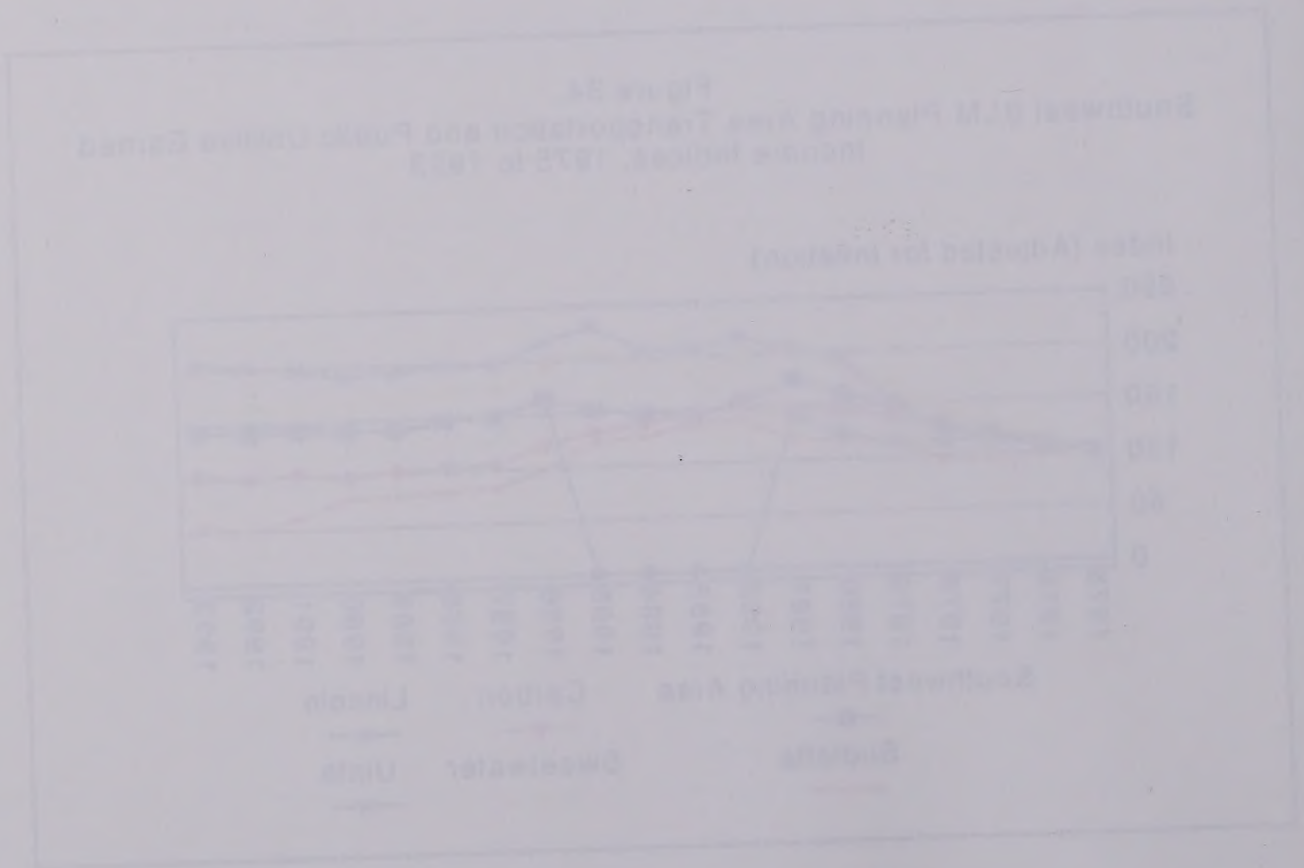
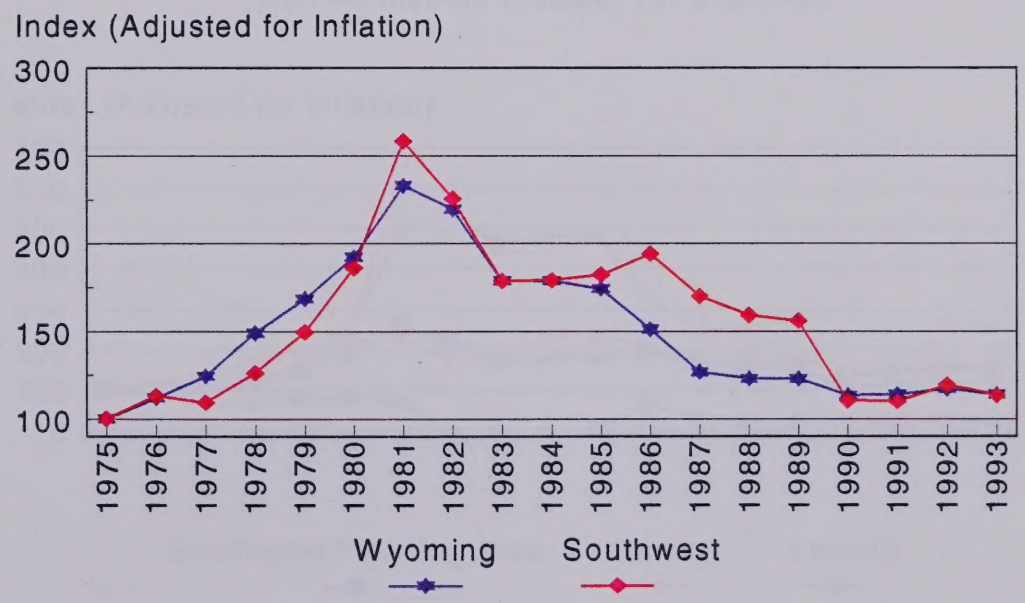


Figure 35 shows adjusted wholesale trade earned income trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, adjusted wholesale trade earned income increased in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In 1975, Wyoming adjusted wholesale trade earned income totaled over $142.3 million and in 1993 grew to over $162.0 million (+13.8%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported over $20.8 million of adjusted wholesale trade earned income in 1975. By 1993, Southwest BLM Planning Area adjusted wholesale trade earned income grew approximately 13.4 percent to over $23.6 million.

Figure 35.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Wholesale Trade Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993.



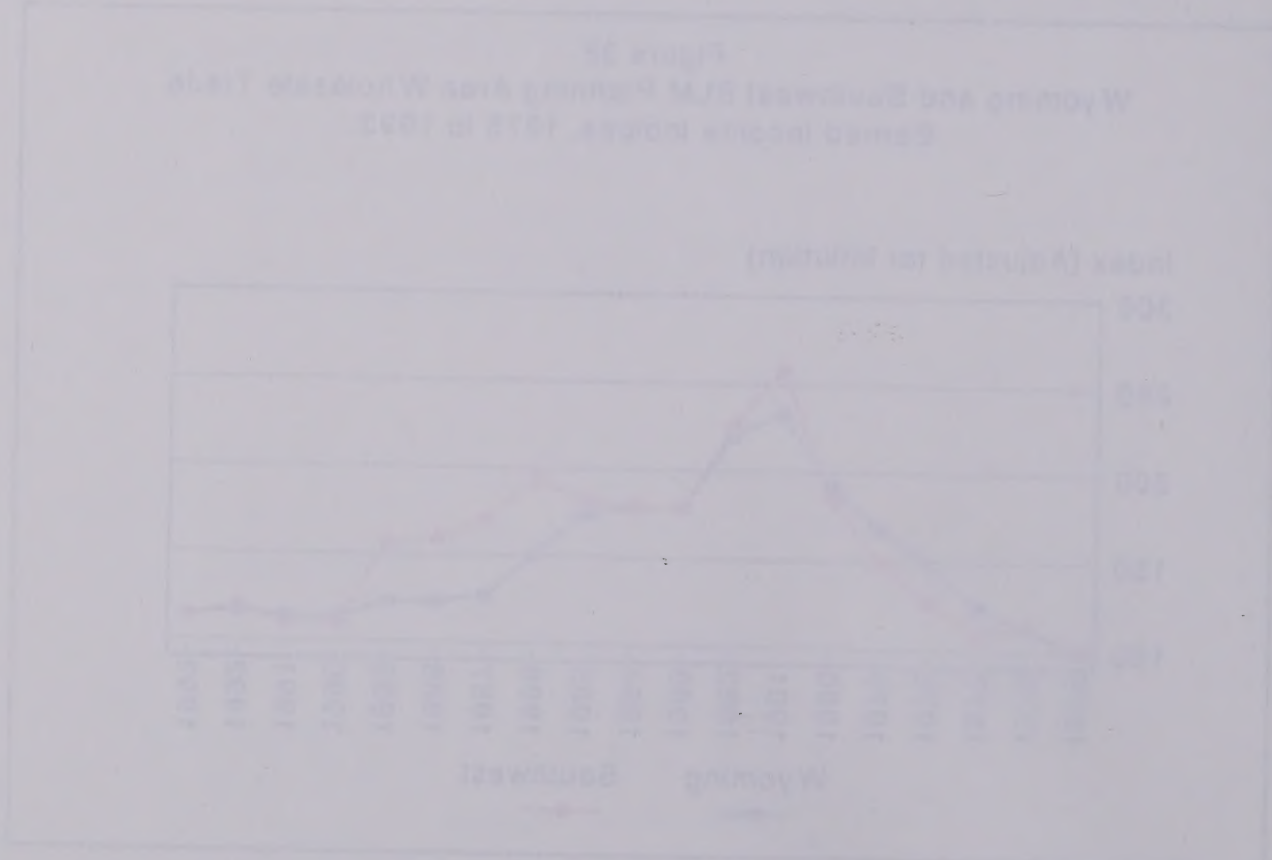
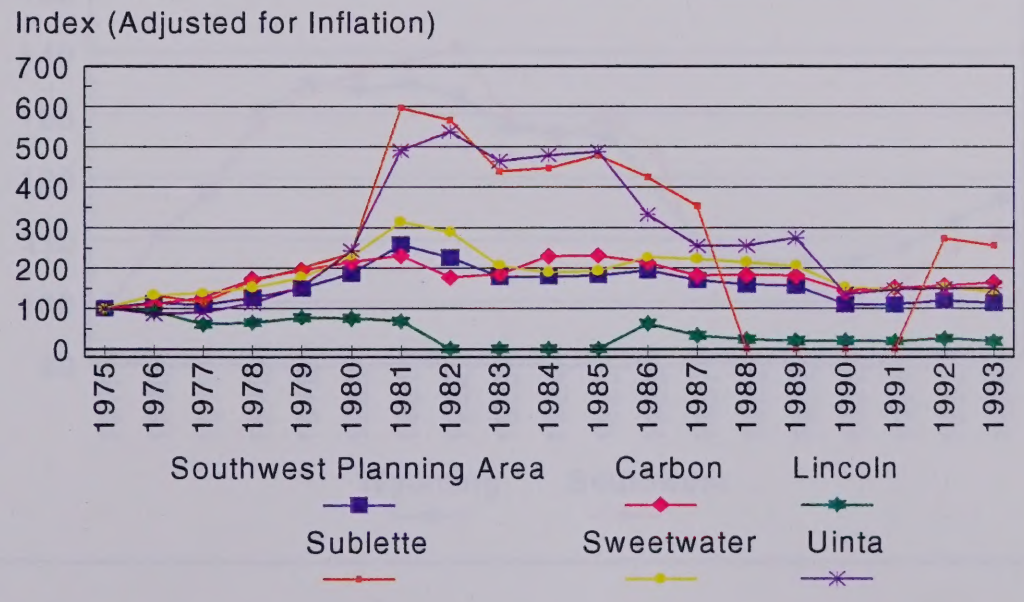


Figure 36 presents adjusted wholesale trade earned income trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, Sublette county adjusted wholesale trade earned income increased from $279 thousand in 1975 to $714 thousand in 1993 (+155.9%). Also during this period, Carbon county adjusted wholesale trade earned income increased 64.3 percent ($2.8 million vs. $4.6 million), followed by an increase in Uinta county of 50 percent ($2.4 million vs. $3.6 million),and a 42.1 percent increase in Sweetwater county ($9.5 million vs. $13.5 million). Lincoln county adjusted wholesale trade earned income decreased nearly 82.7 percent ($5.8 million vs. $1.0 million).

Figure 36.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Wholesale Trade
Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993



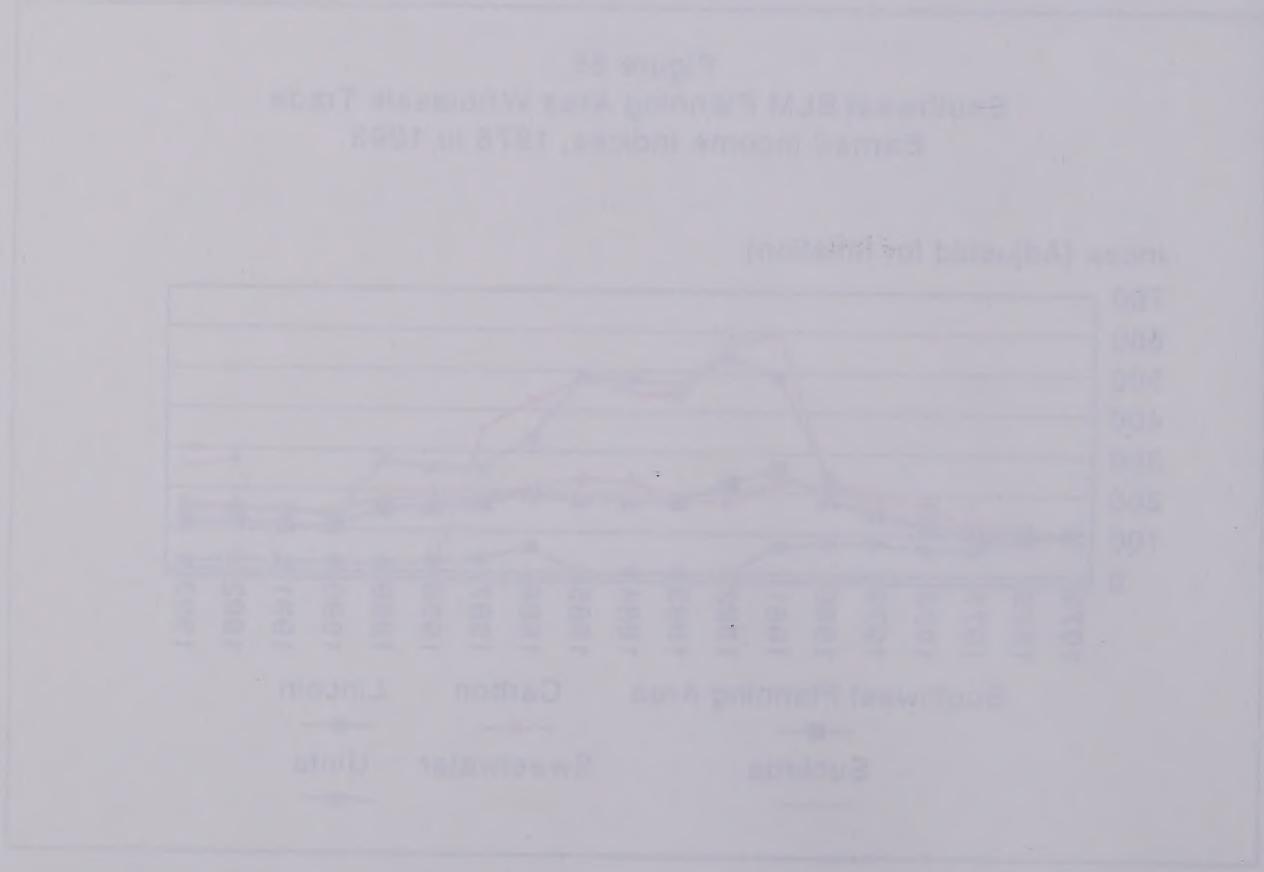
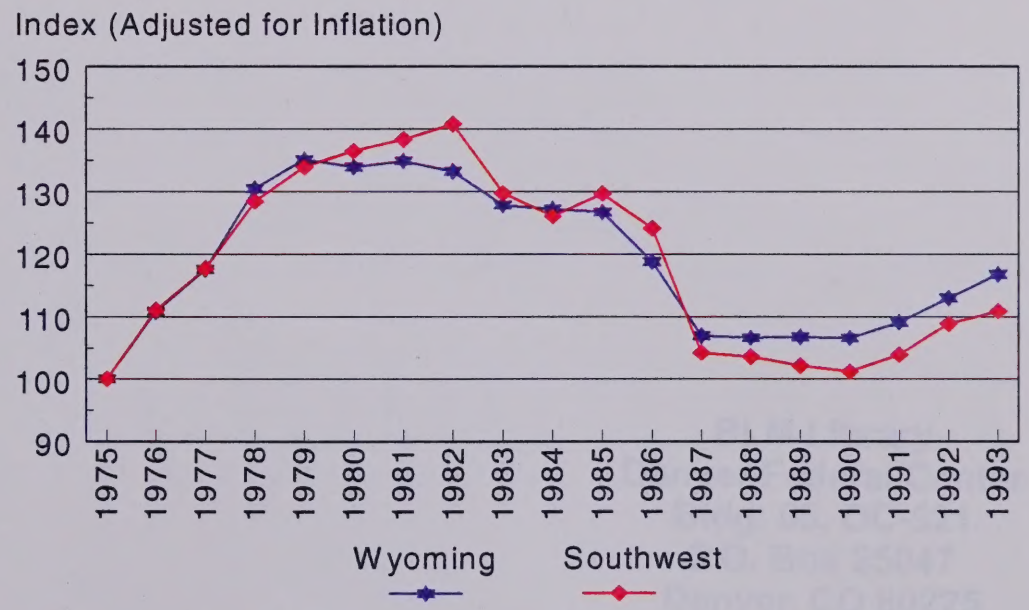
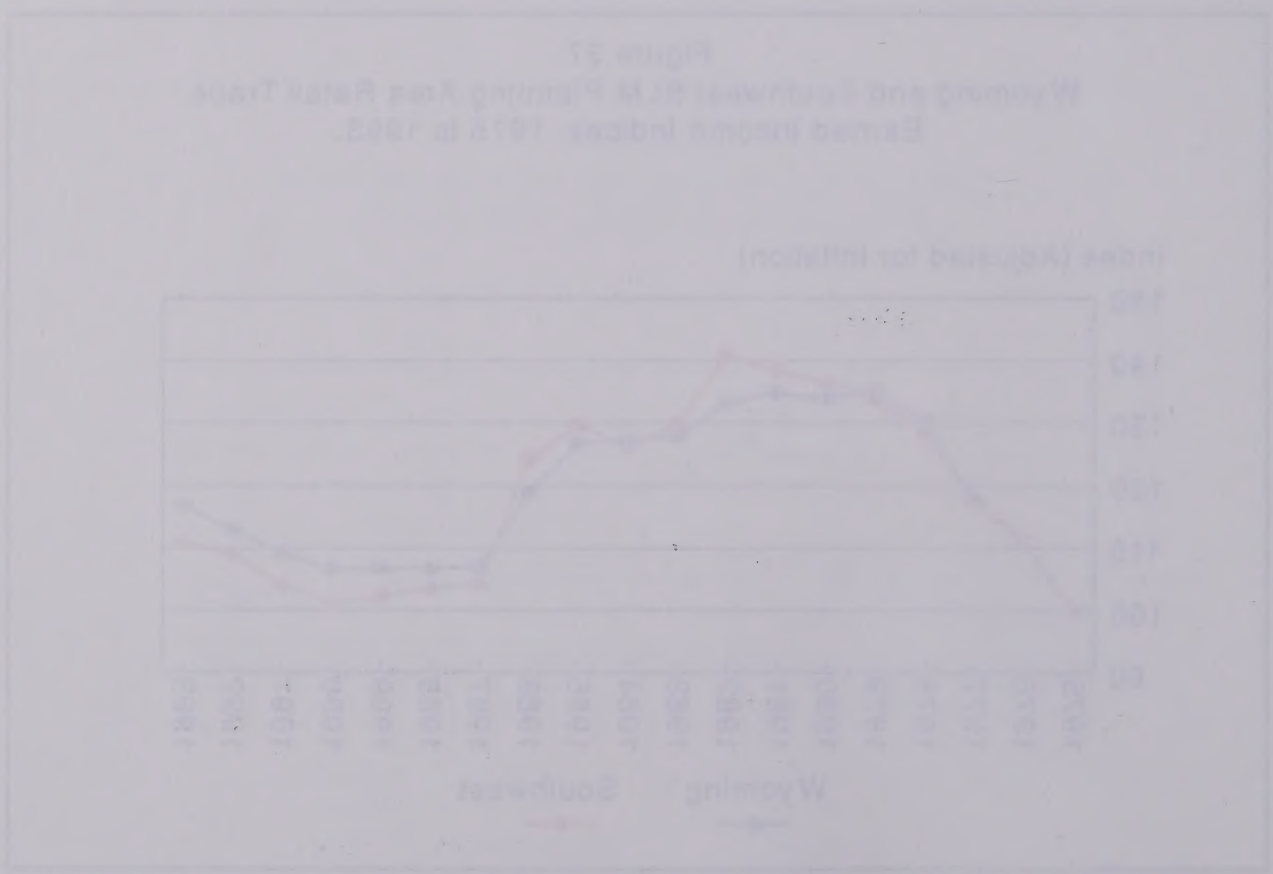


Figure 37 shows adjusted retail trade earned income trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, adjusted retail trade earned income increased in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In 1975, Wyoming adjusted retail trade earned income totaled over $430.4 million and in 1993 grew to over $502.4 million (+16.7%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported over $82.0 million of adjusted retail trade earned income in 1975. By 1993, Southwest BLM Planning Area adjusted retail trade earned income grew approximately 10.7 percent to over $90.8 million.

Figure 37.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Retail Trade Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993.





-Bill of Sale-

December 10, 1996

Sold to Lawrence Dove, 4205 E. 14Th Street, Cheyenne,WY a 1978 silver Corvette, vin number 1Z87L85412162, for the sum of $3,000.

Bill Lockett

Lawrence Dove

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

Figure 38 presents adjusted retail trade earned income trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, Uinta county adjusted retail trade earned income increased from $11.9 million in 1975 to $16.9 million in 1993 (+42%). Also during this period, Sweetwater county adjusted retail trade earned income increased 26 percent ($33.4 million vs. $42.1 million), followed by an increase in Sublette county of 17.9 percent ($3.9 million vs. $4.6 million),and a 12.6 percent increase in Lincoln county ($10.3 million vs. $11.6 million). Carbon county adjusted retail trade earned income decreased nearly 30.6 percent ($22.2 million vs. $15.4 million).

Figure 38.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Retail Trade
Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993

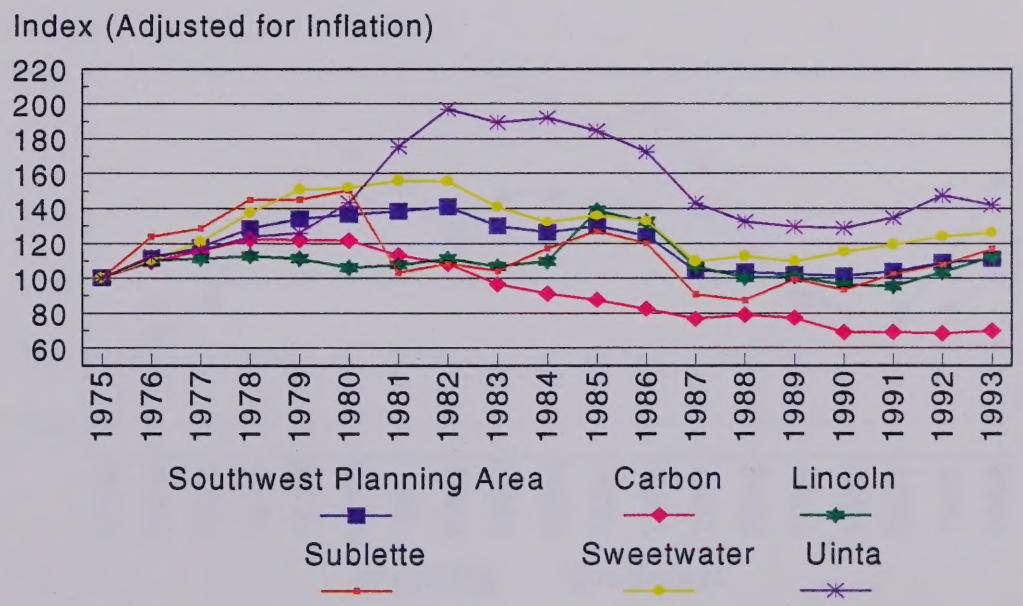
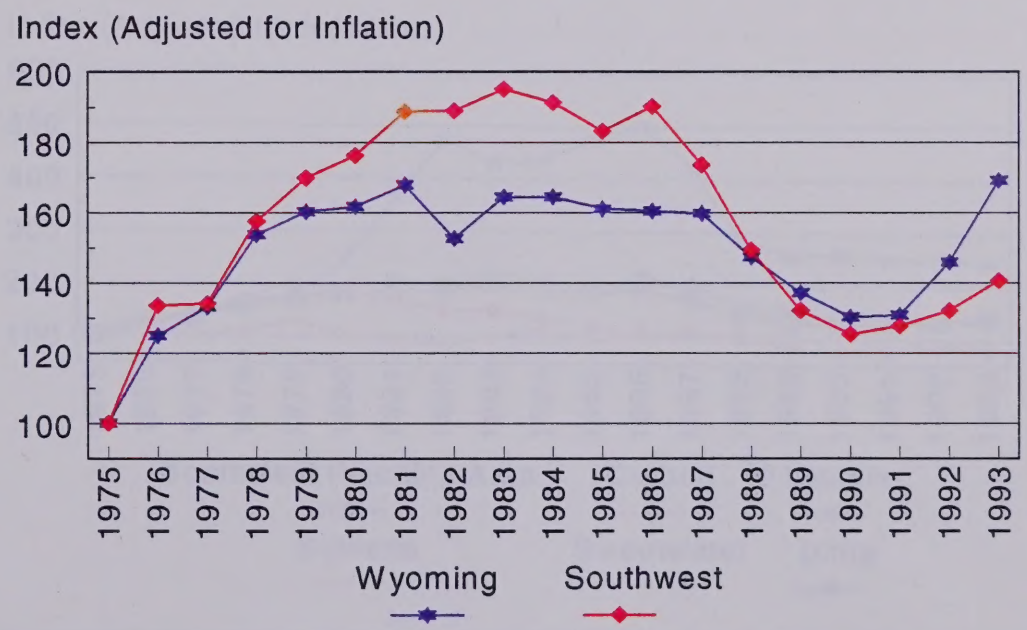


Figure 39 shows adjusted finance, insurance, real estate earned income trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, adjusted finance, insurance, real estate earned income increased in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In 1975, Wyoming adjusted finance, insurance, real estate earned income totaled over $116.5 million and in 1993 grew to over $196.9 million (+69%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported over $14.4 million of adjusted finance, insurance, real estate earned income in 1975. By 1993, Southwest BLM Planning Area adjusted finance, insurance, real estate earned income grew approximately 41 percent to over $20.3 million.

Figure 39.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993.



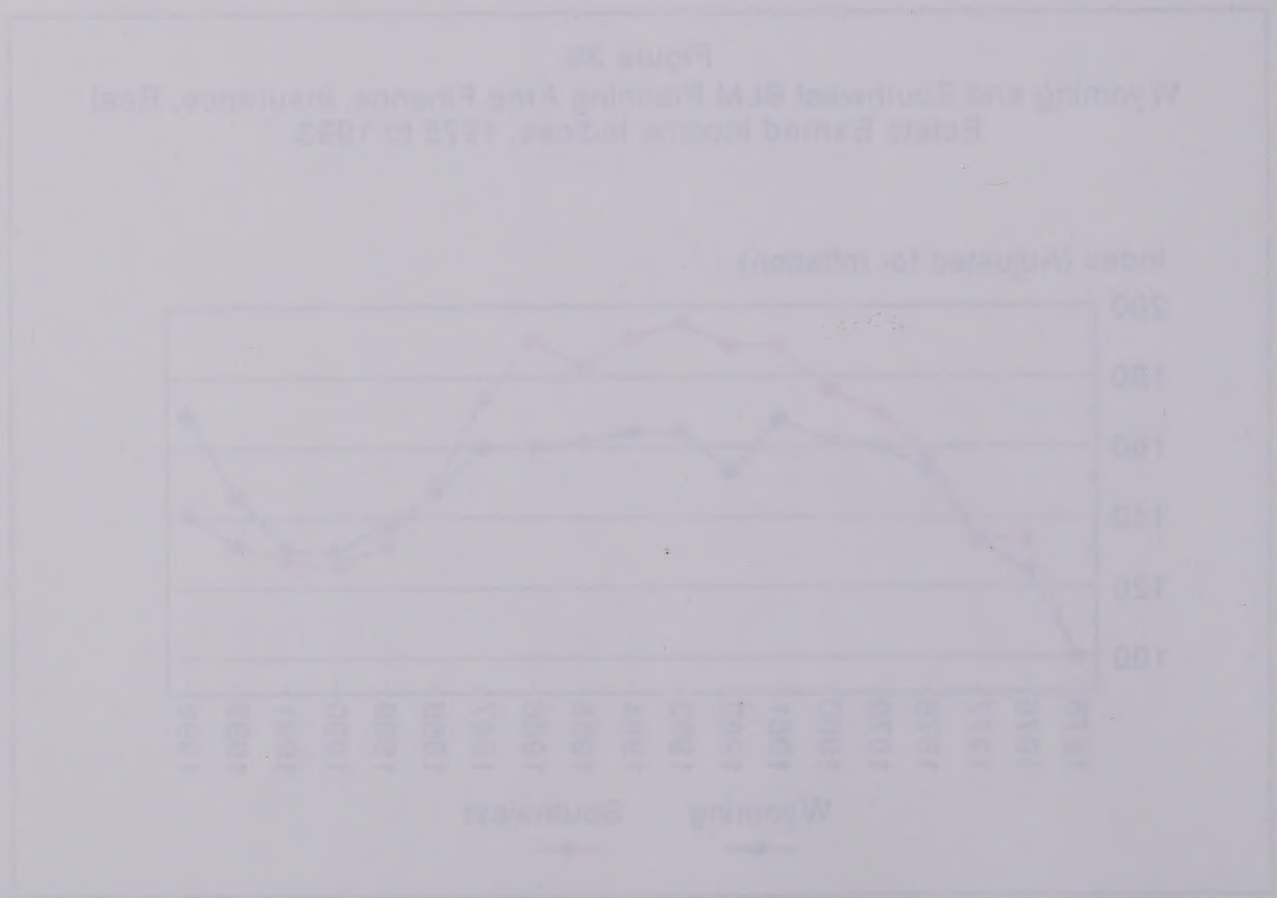
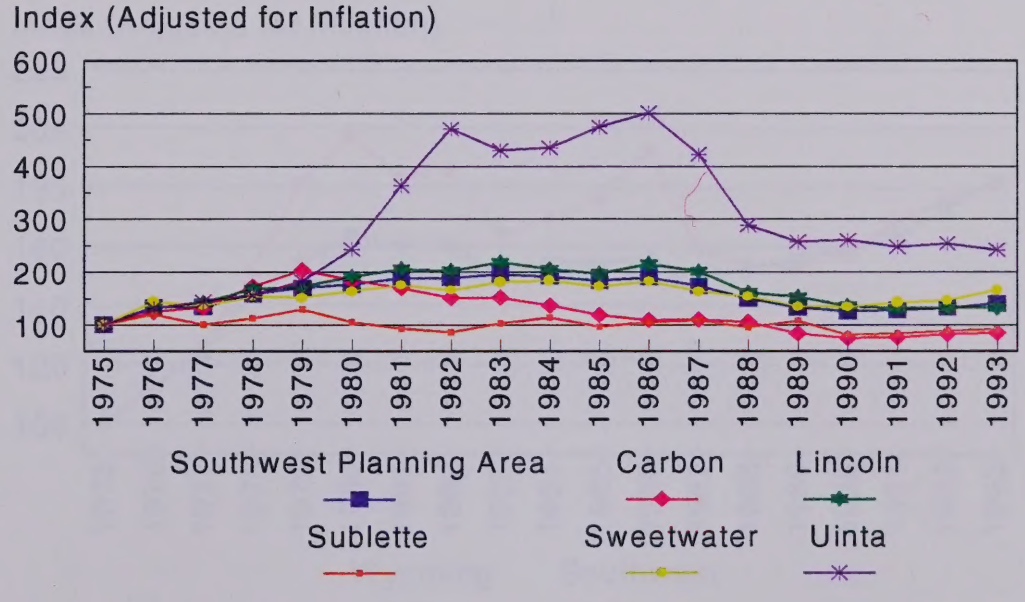


Figure 40 presents adjusted finance, insurance, real estate earned income trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sweetwater, Sublette, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, Uinta county adjusted finance, insurance, real estate earned income increased from $1.3 million in 1975 to $3.3 million in 1993 (+153.8%). Also during this period, Sweetwater county adjusted finance, insurance, real estate earned income increased 67.2 percent ($6.1 million vs. $10.2 million), followed by an increase in Lincoln county of 35.3 percent ($1.7 million vs. $2.3 million). Sublette county decreased nearly 9.1 percent ($1.1 million vs. $1.0 million) as well as a 15 percent decline in Carbon county ($4.0 million vs. $3.4 million).

Figure 40.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993



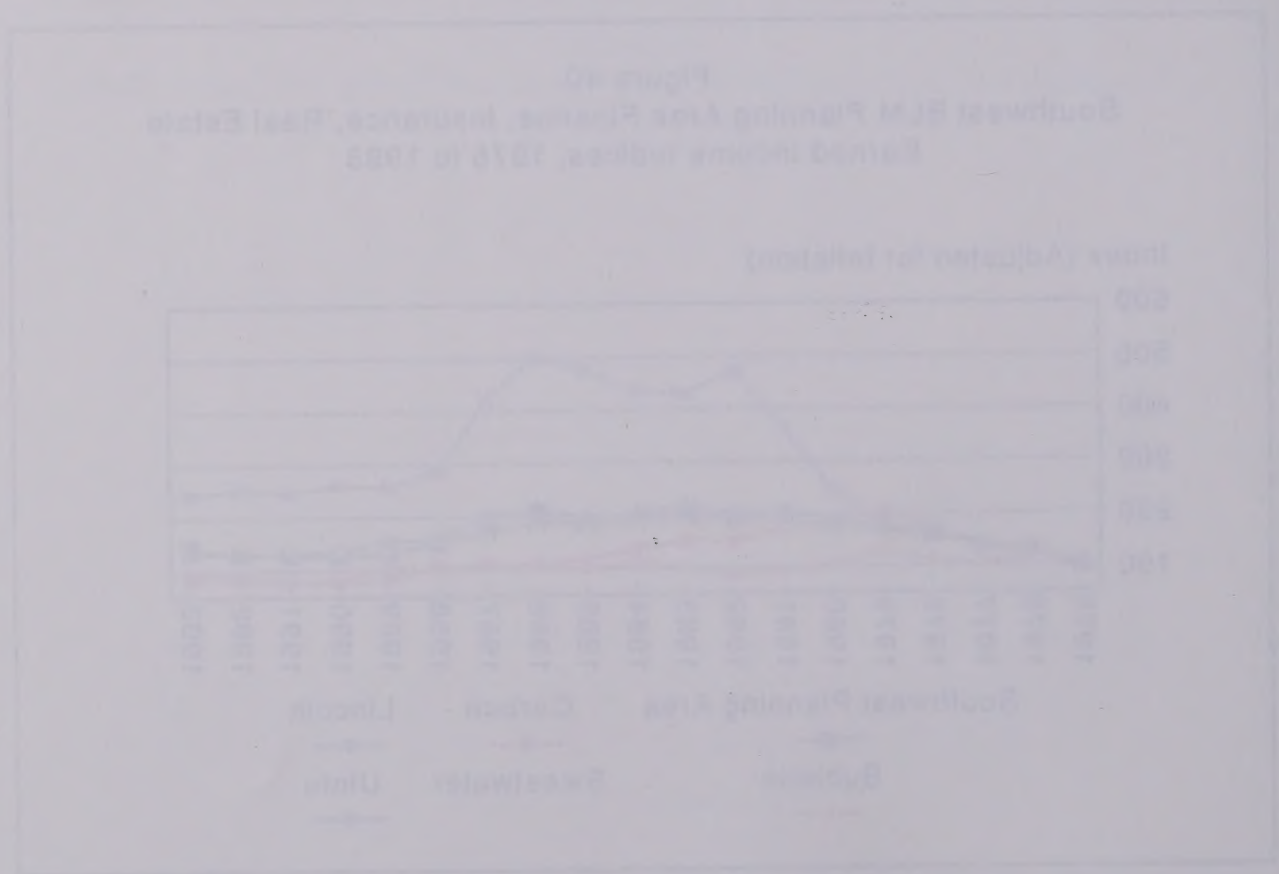
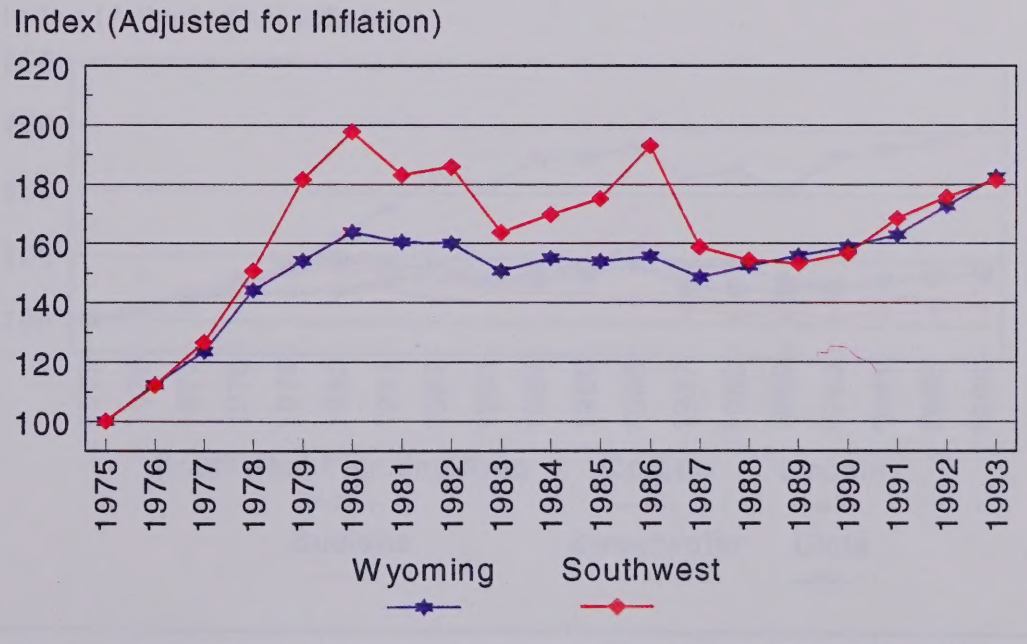


Figure 41 shows adjusted service earned income trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, adjusted service earned income increased in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In 1975, Wyoming adjusted service earned income totaled over $474.8 million and in 1993 grew to over $865.3 million (+82.2%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported over $66.7 million of adjusted service earned income in 1975. By 1993, Southwest BLM Planning Area adjusted service earned income grew approximately 81.4 percent to over $121.0 million.

Figure 41.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Service Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993.



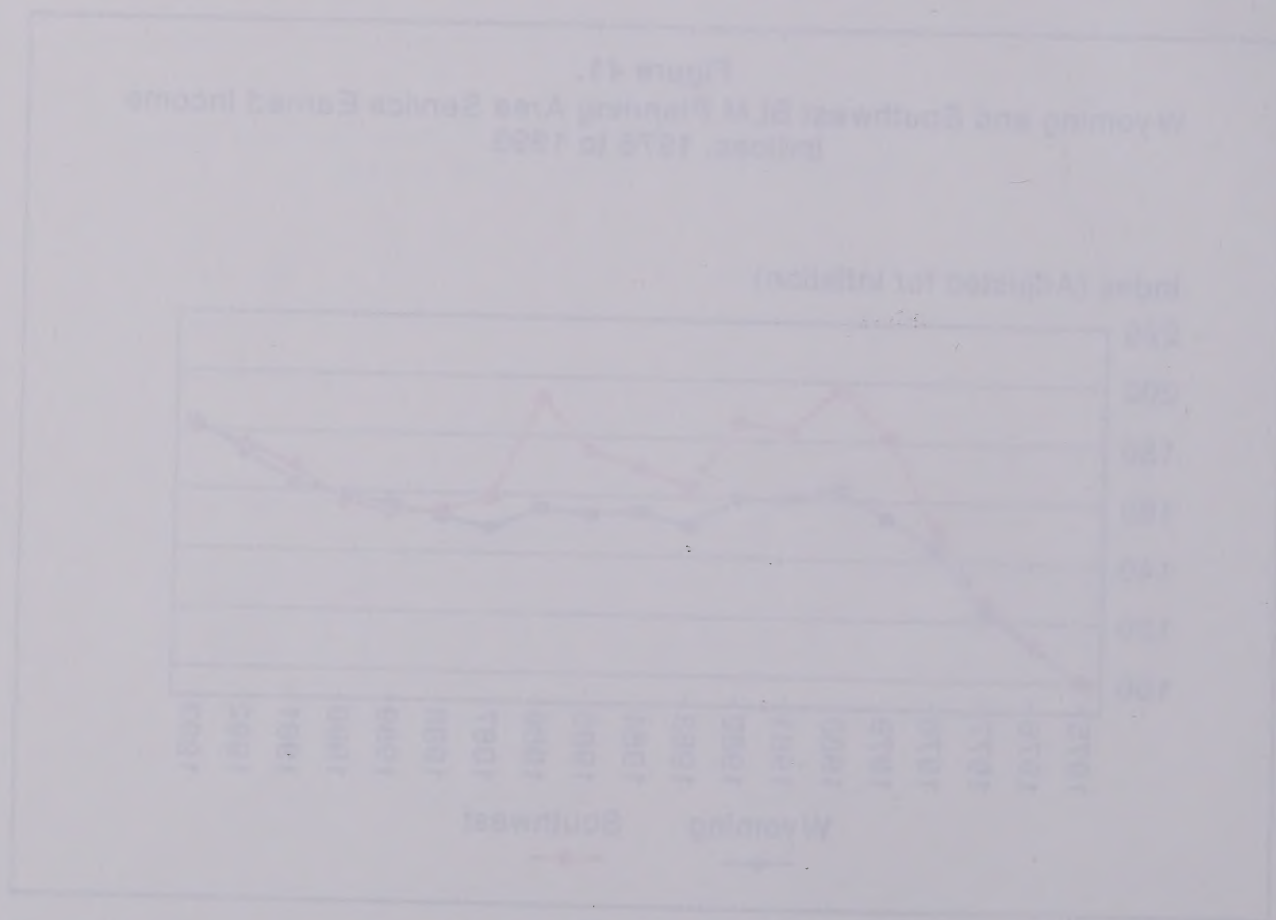


Figure 42 presents adjusted service earned income trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, Uinta county adjusted service earned income has seen the greatest growth from over $7.8 million in 1975 to over $31.6 million in 1993 (+305.1%). Also during this period, Lincoln county adjusted service income increased 83 percent ($5.3 million vs. $9.7 million), followed by an increase in Sweetwater county of 55.9 percent ($33.8 million vs. $52.7 million), 49 percent increase in Sublette county ($4.9 million vs. $7.3 million), and a 32.4 percent increase ($14.8 million vs. $19.6 million) in Carbon county.

Figure 42.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Service Earned Income Indices,
1975 to 1993

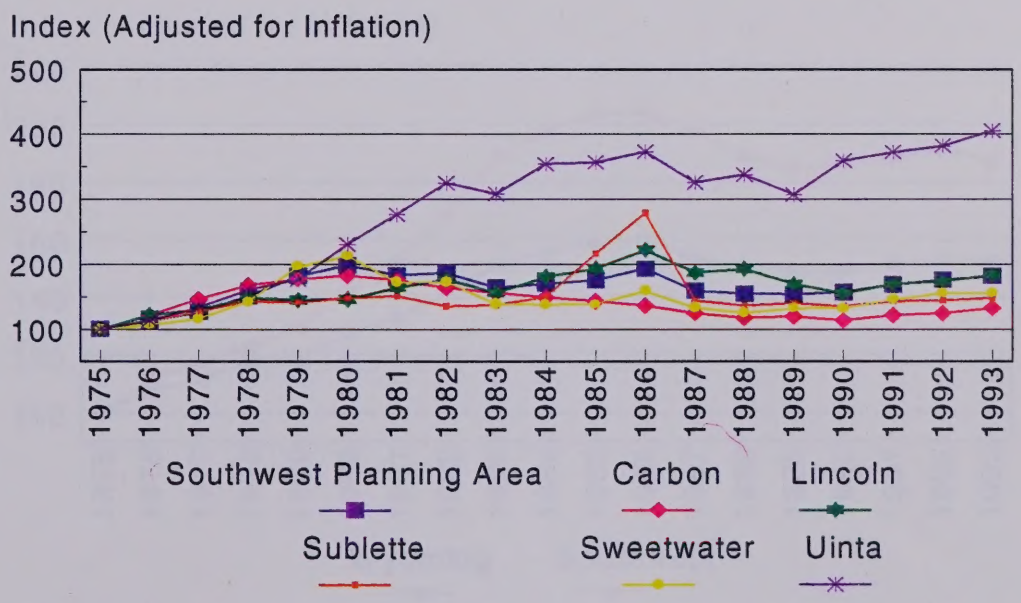
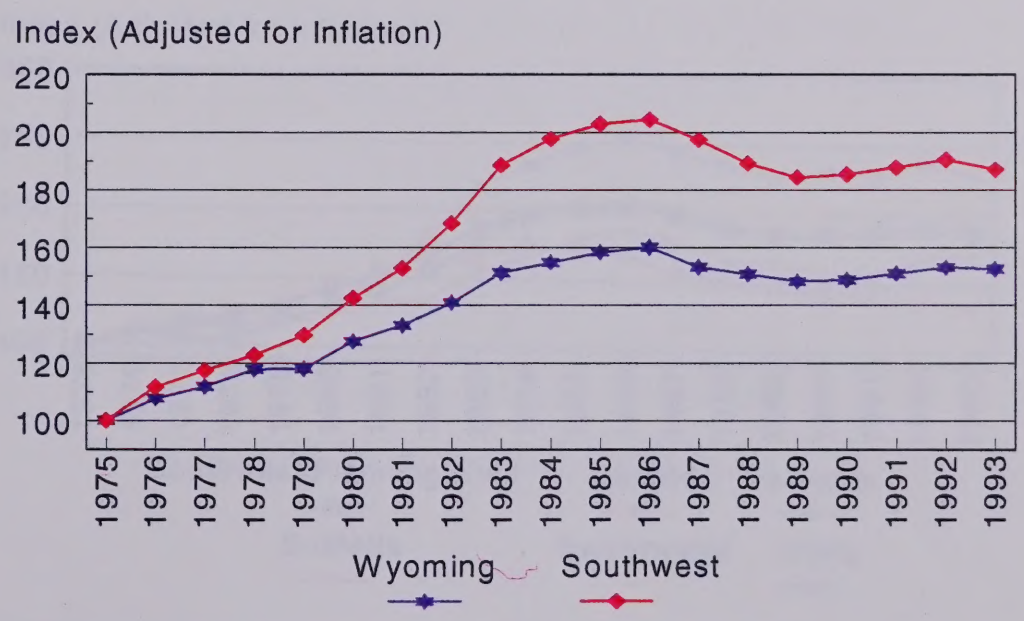


Figure 43 shows adjusted government earned income trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1975 and 1993, adjusted government earned income increased in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In 1975, Wyoming adjusted government earned income totaled over $762.7 million and in 1993 grew to over $1.1 billion (+44.2%). The same trend is true for the Southwest BLM Planning Area which reported over $100.5 million of adjusted government earned income in 1975. By 1993, Southwest BLM Planning Area adjusted government earned income grew approximately 87.1 percent to over $188.1 million.

Figure 43.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Government
Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993.



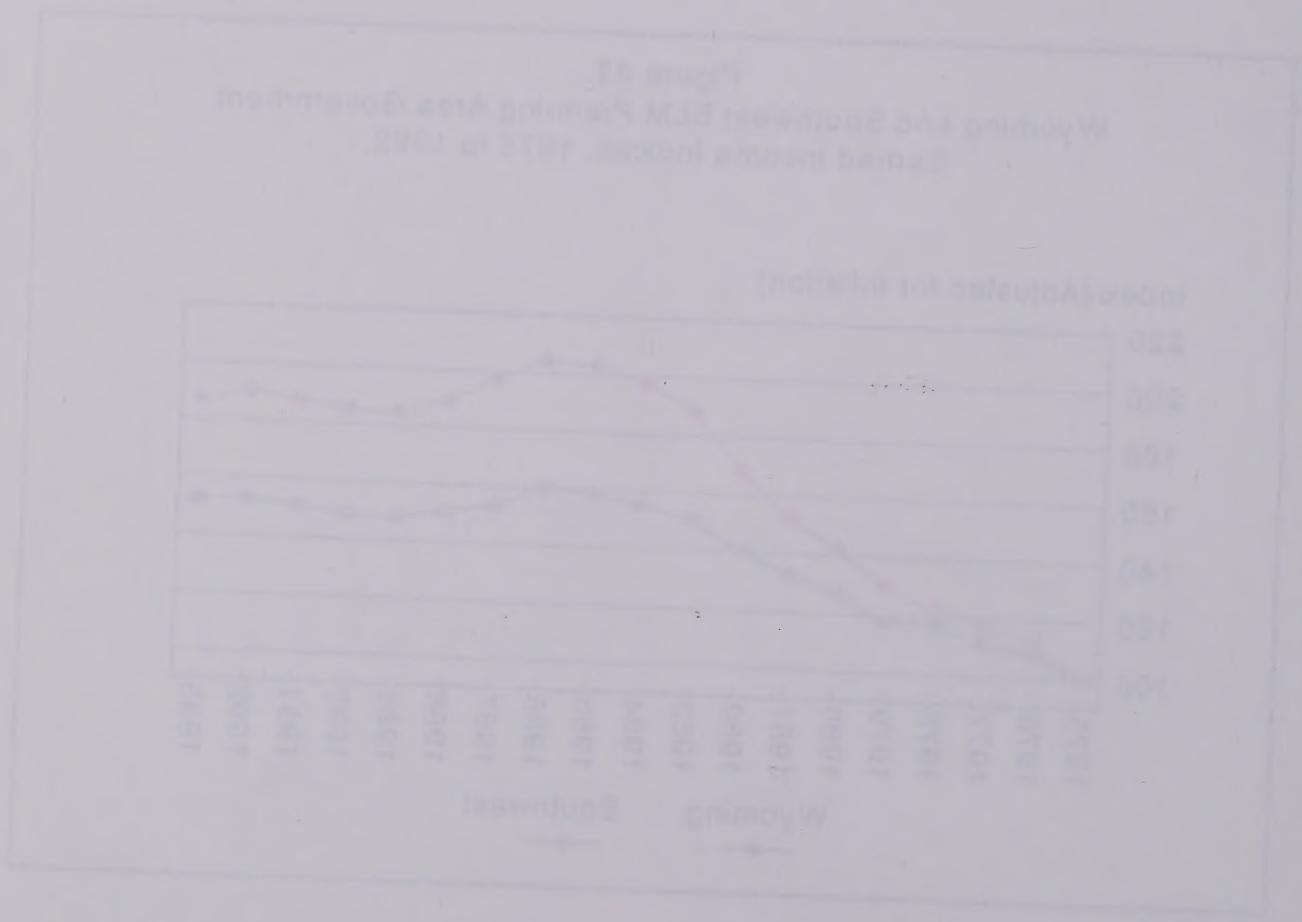
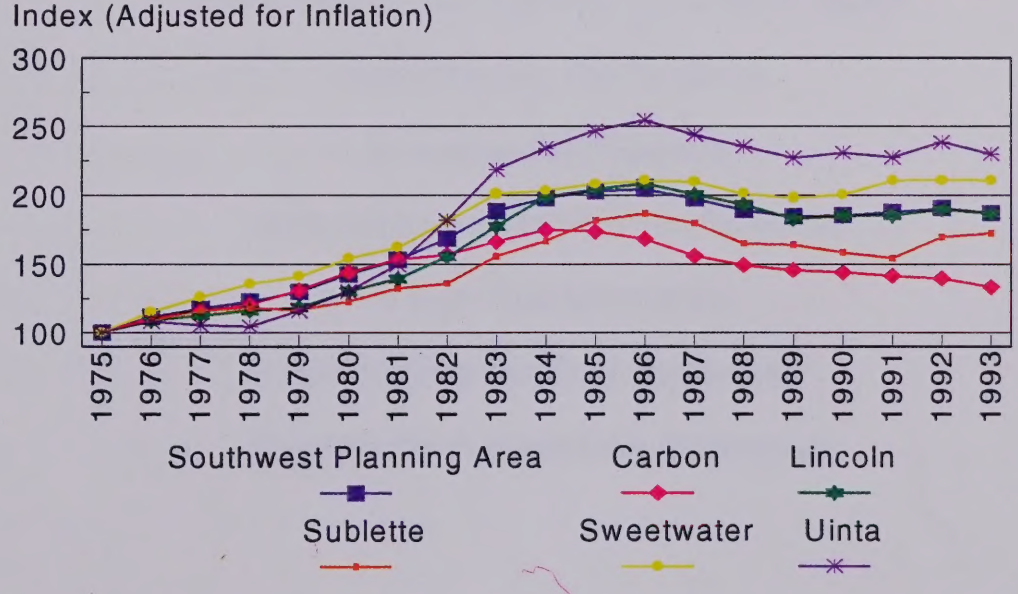
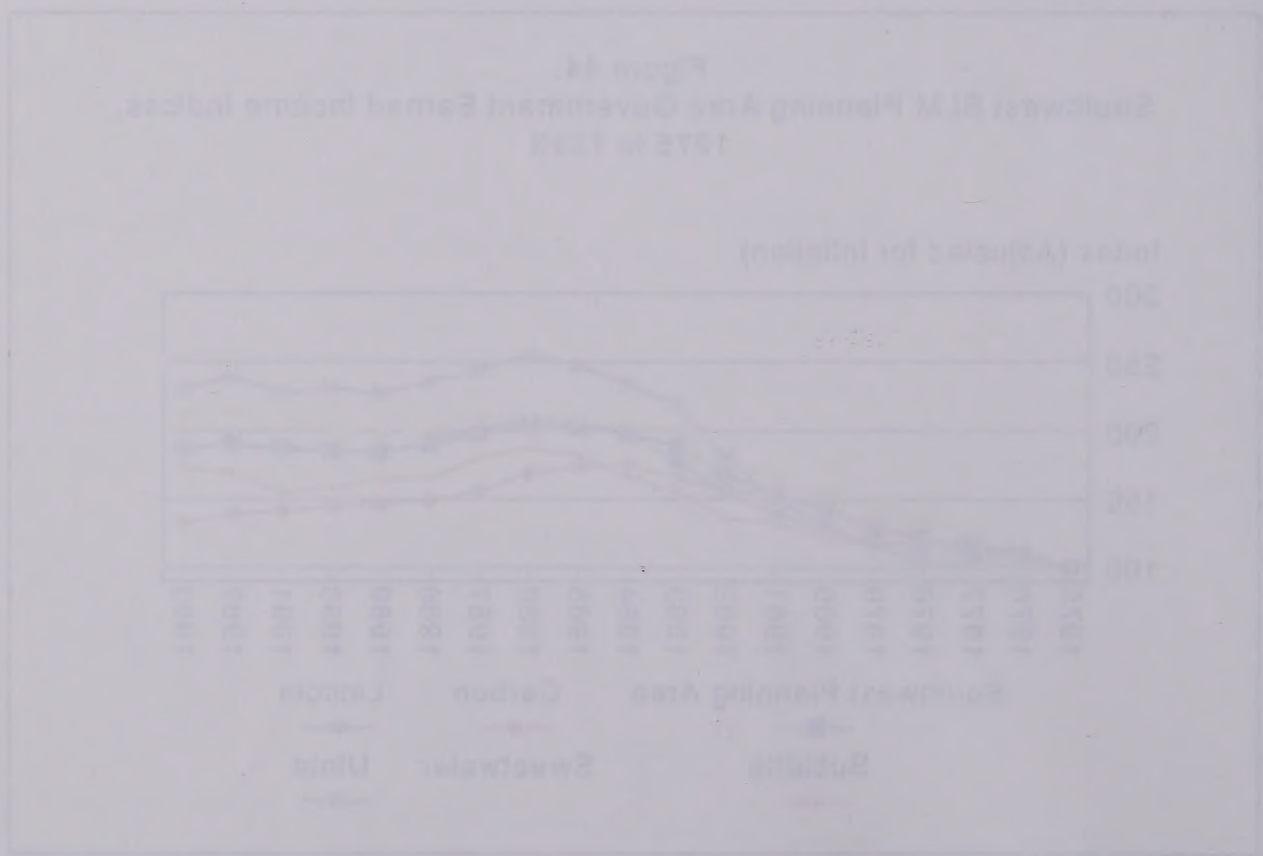


Figure 44 presents adjusted government earned income trends for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the five Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1975 and 1993, Uinta county adjusted government earned income has seen the greatest growth from over $16.7 million in 1975 to over $38.5 million in 1993 (+130.5%). Also during this period, Sweetwater county adjusted government earned income has increased 110.9 percent ($37.4 million vs. $78.9 million), followed by an increase in Lincoln county of 87.6 percent ($12.1 million vs. $22.7 million), 72.1 percent increase in Sublette county ($6.1 million vs. $10.5 million), and a 33.4 percent increase ($28.1 million vs. $37.5 million) in Carbon county.

Figure 44.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Government Earned Income Indices, 1975 to 1993





SOUTHWEST WYOMING BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING AREA
(INCLUDING WYOMING COUNTIES OF:
CARBON, LINCOLN, SUBLETTE, SWEETWATER, AND UINTA)

SECTION THREE

VALUATION, FISCAL REVENUES, AND AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP

Property Valuation

Property Valuation By Type

Sales and Use Tax Payments

Sales and Use Tax Payments by Industrial Sector

Federal Royalty Tax Payments

Severance Tax Payments

Ad Valorem on Production Tax Payments

Average Daily Membership

Cost Per Average Daily Membership

Revenue Per Average Daily Membership

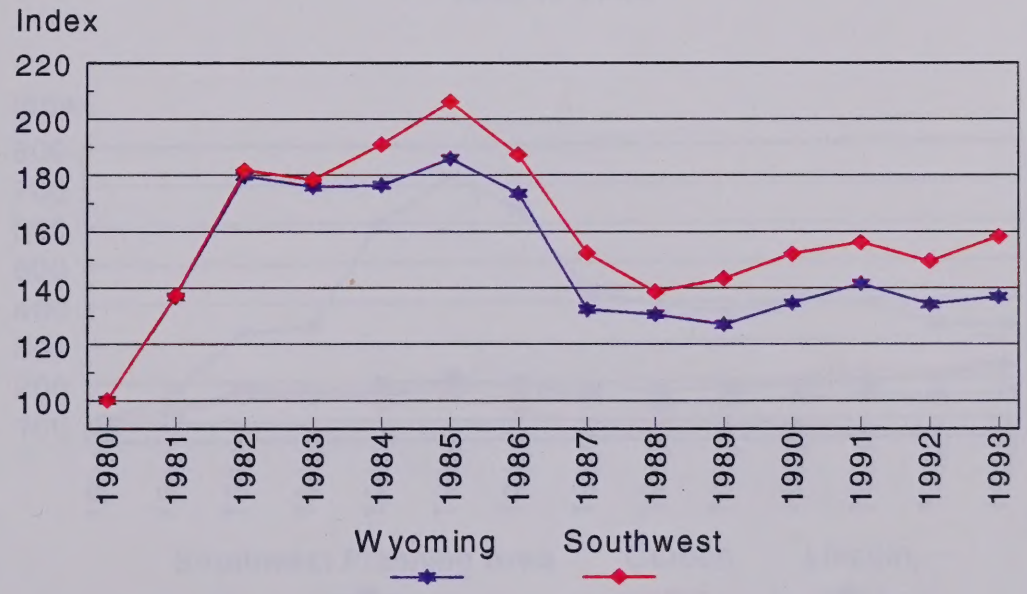
This section identifies the changes in assessed valuation, fiscal revenues, and average daily membership in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area, including the counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Trends were identified for: 1) property valuations, 2) property valuation by type, 3) sales and use tax collections, 4) sales and use tax collections by industrial sector, 5) federal royalty tax payments, 6) severance tax payments, 7) ad valorem tax payments, 8) average daily membership, 9) cost per average daily membership, and 10) revenue per average daily membership. Data reported in this section can be found in the in the Data Reference Manual, Section Three, Tables 1A to 9A.

Tax revenues are estimated as the payments made in a given year for the reported levels of production. Federal royalty payments were provided by the Mineral Management Service. The reported payments were to the federal government and not to the state of Wyoming or communities in the Southwest BLM Planning Area. However, an estimate could be made as to Wyoming's share as one-half of the total payment to the federal government.

Severance and Ad Valorem tax payments to Wyoming were only reported as a total for the state by mineral. Estimated payments by mineral were made for the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the individual counties. This was based on the percent of a counties mineral production to the states total production for that mineral. In most cases, this procedure may be fairly accurate. However, caution should be taken when considering the payments by the Southwest BLM Planning Area

Figure 1 shows the property valuation trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Comparing to the base year 1980, property valuation in the Southwest BLM Planning Area has increased greater than Wyoming since 1982, Between 1980 and 1993, Wyoming property valuation increased 35.5 percent ($4.5 billion vs. $6.1 billion). Also during this period, the Southwest BLM Planning Area property valuation increased 53.3 percent ($1.5 billion vs. $2.3 billion).

Figure 1.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Property Valuation Indices, 1980 to 1993.



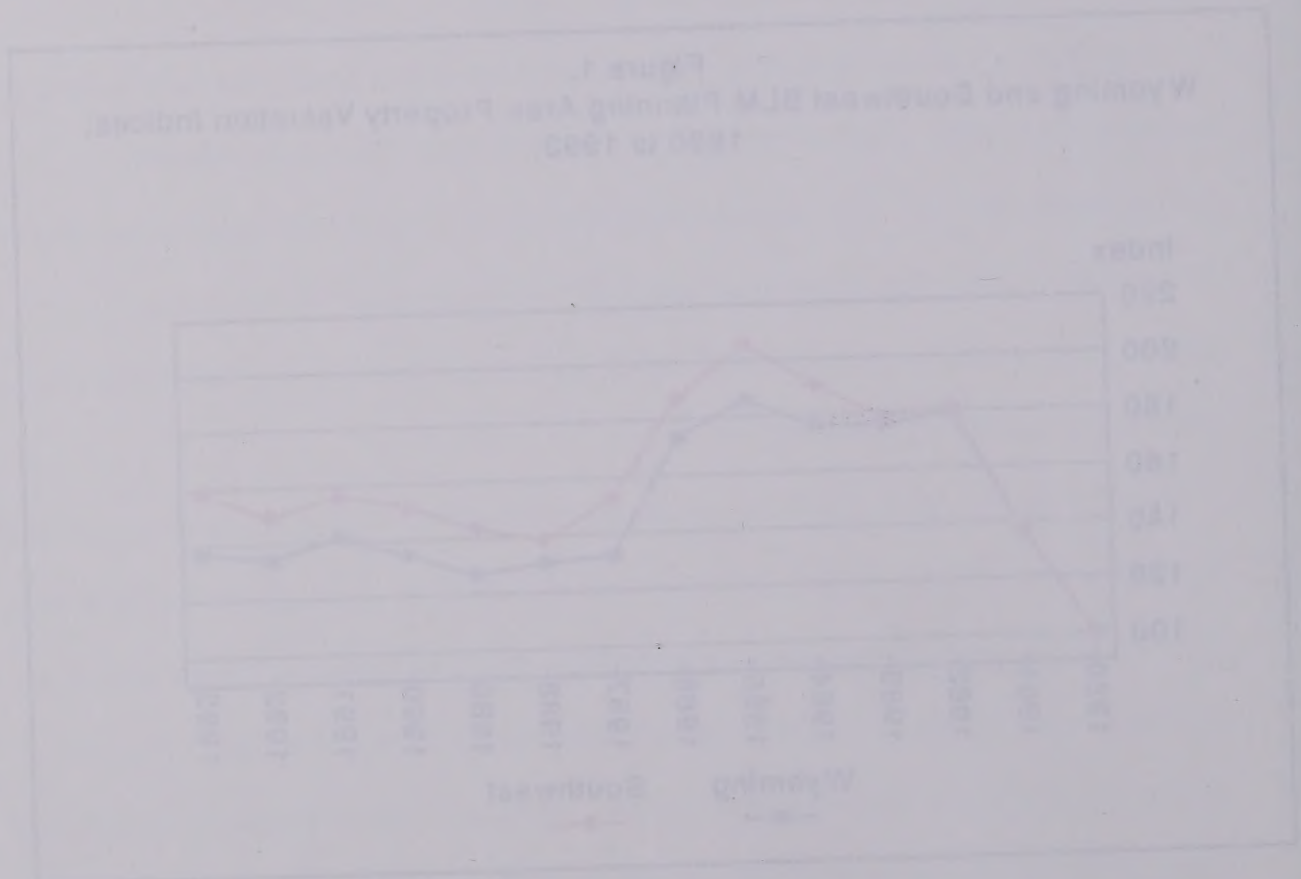
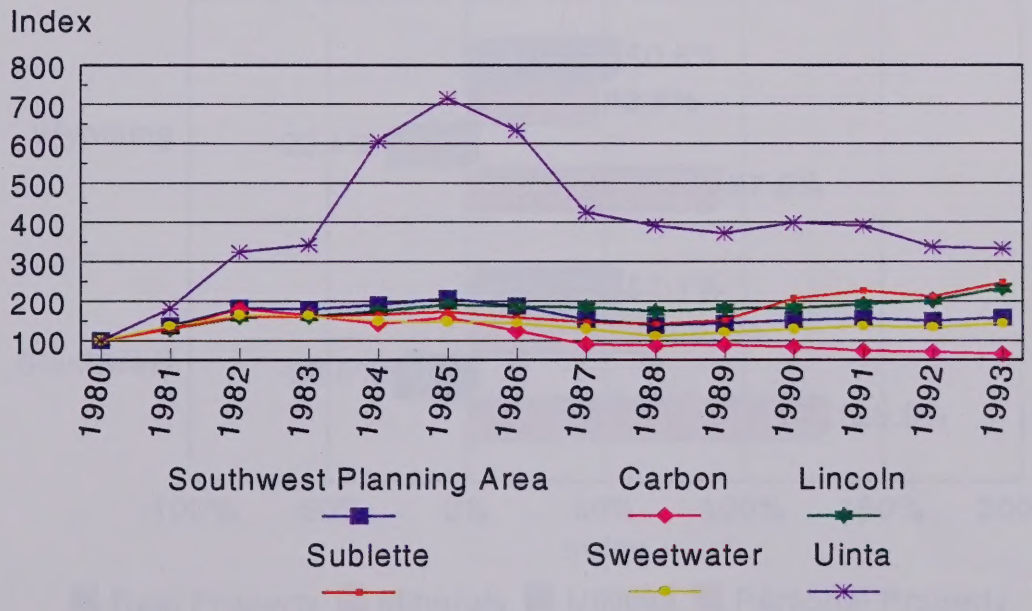


Figure 2 presents the property valuation trends for the Southwest Planning Area and the counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Between 1980 and 1993, the Planning Area and each county reported increases in property valuation with the exception of Carbon county. In 1993, Carbon county's property valuation declined 34.4 percent ($339.7 million vs. $222.7 million) when compared to 1980. Property valuation increased in Lincoln county 132.9 percent ($156.3 million vs. $364.0 million), Sublette county 147.6 percent ($96.4 million vs. $238.7 million), Sweetwater county 42.6 percent ($776.4 million vs. $1,107.0 million), and Uinta county 232.9 percent ($132.2 million vs. $440.1 million)

Figure 2.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Property Valuation Indices,
1980 to 1993



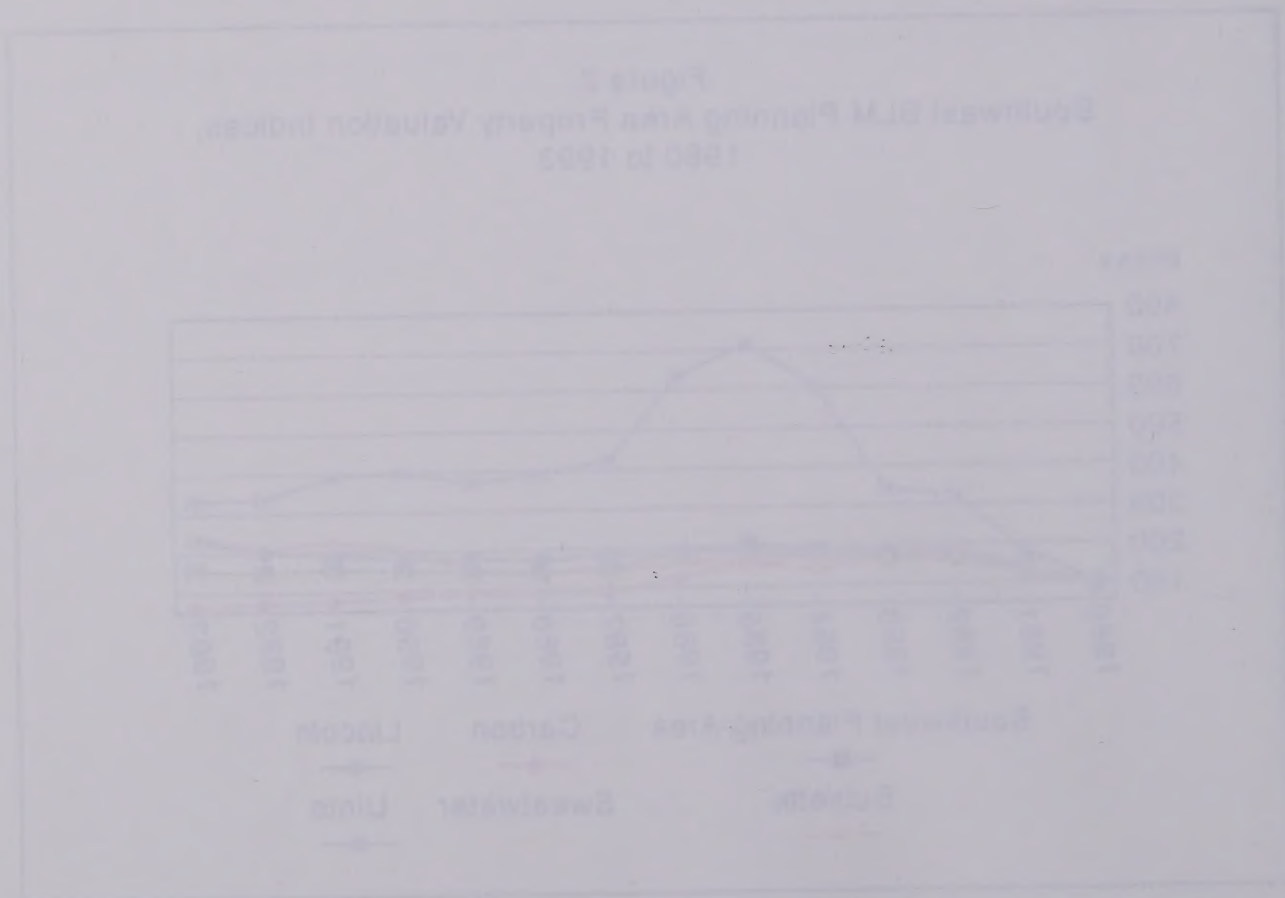
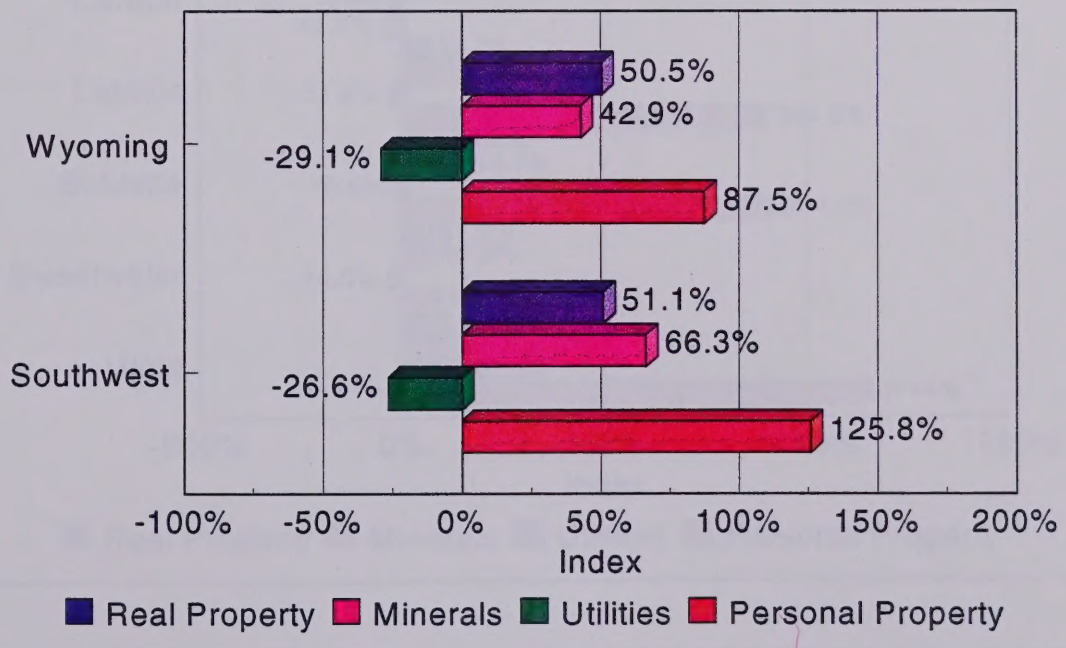


Figure 3 shows the percent change between 1980 and 1993 by type of property valuation in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Total property valuation was defined as real property, minerals, utilities, and person property. Between 1980 and 1993 each type of property increased in valuation with the exception of utilities which declined both in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Personal property showed the greatest gain in both Wyoming (+87.5%) and the Southwest BLM Planning Area (+125.8%).

Figure 3.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Property Valuation By Type, Percent Change Between1980 and 1993.



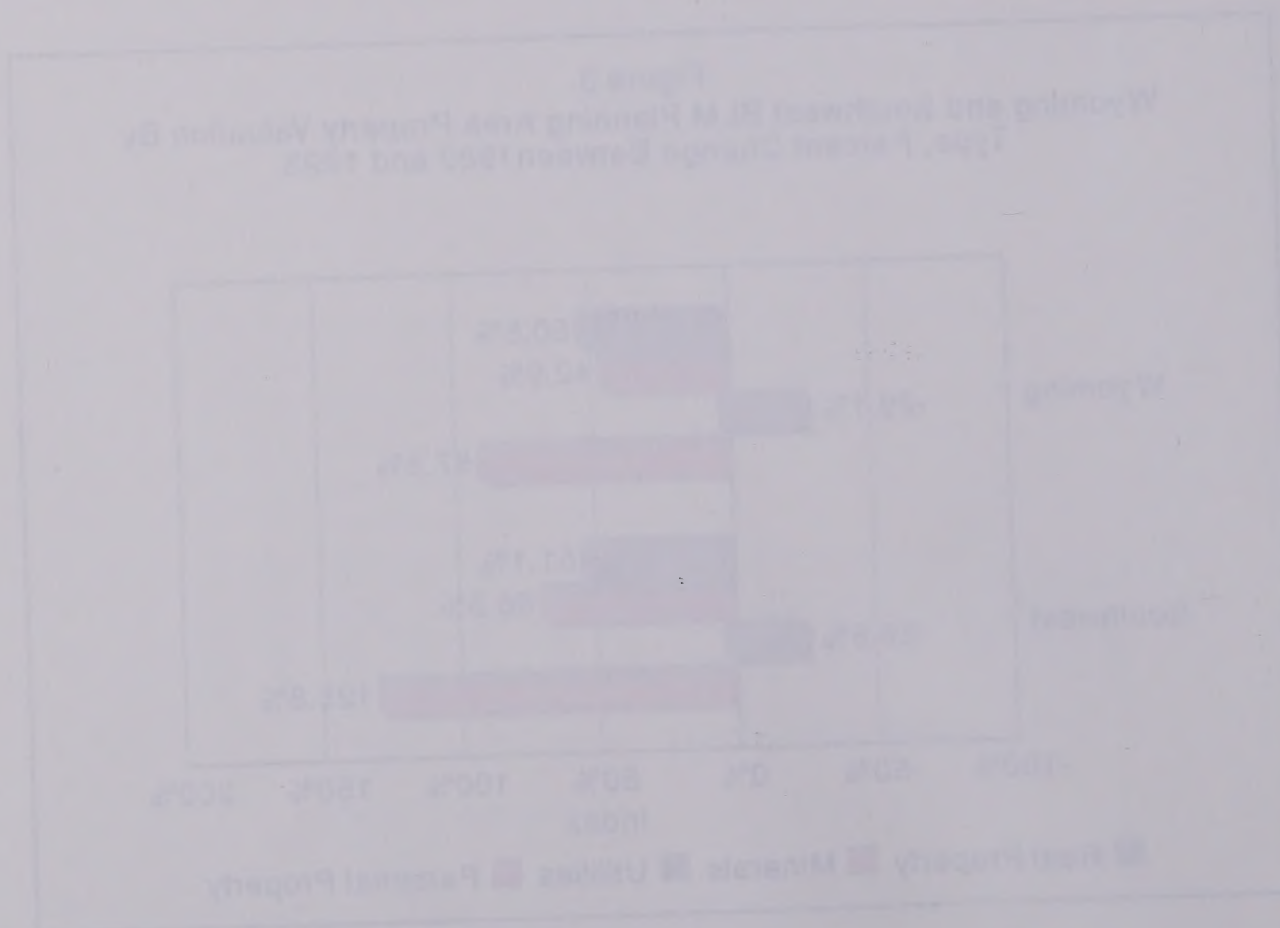


Figure 4 presents the percent change between 1980 and 1993 by type of property valuation in the Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Uinta. In total, Carbon county has had a decline in each type of property valuation, while only Uinta county had an increase in each type of property valuation. The remaining counties, Lincoln, Sublette, and Sweetwater, showed increased property valuation for each type of property except utilities.

Figure 4.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Property Valuation By Type,
Percent Change Between 1980 and 1993.

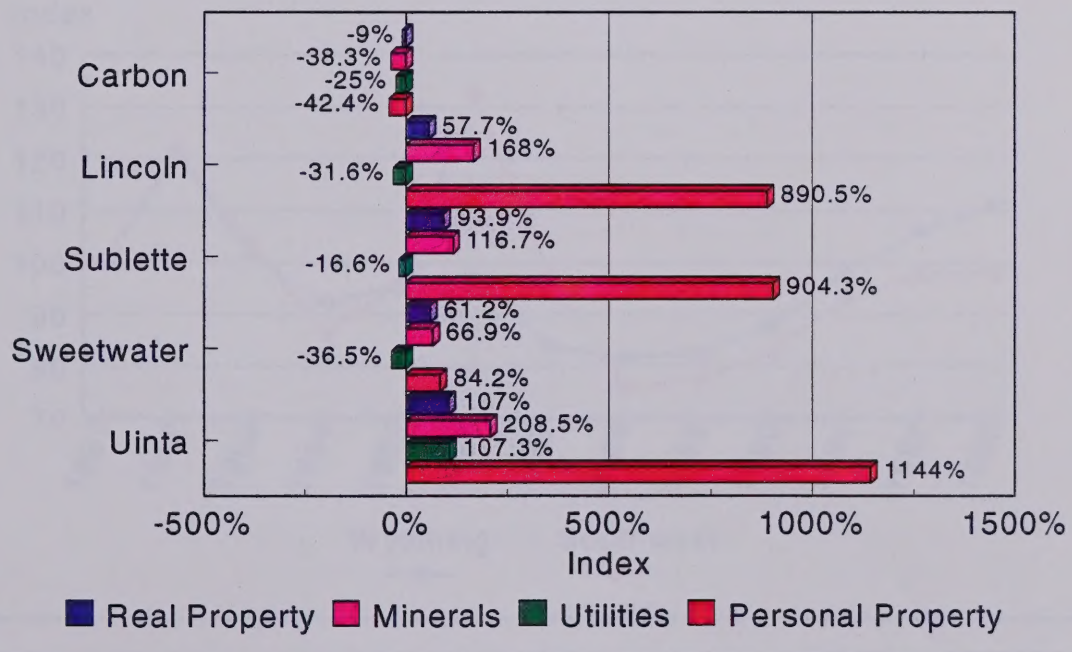
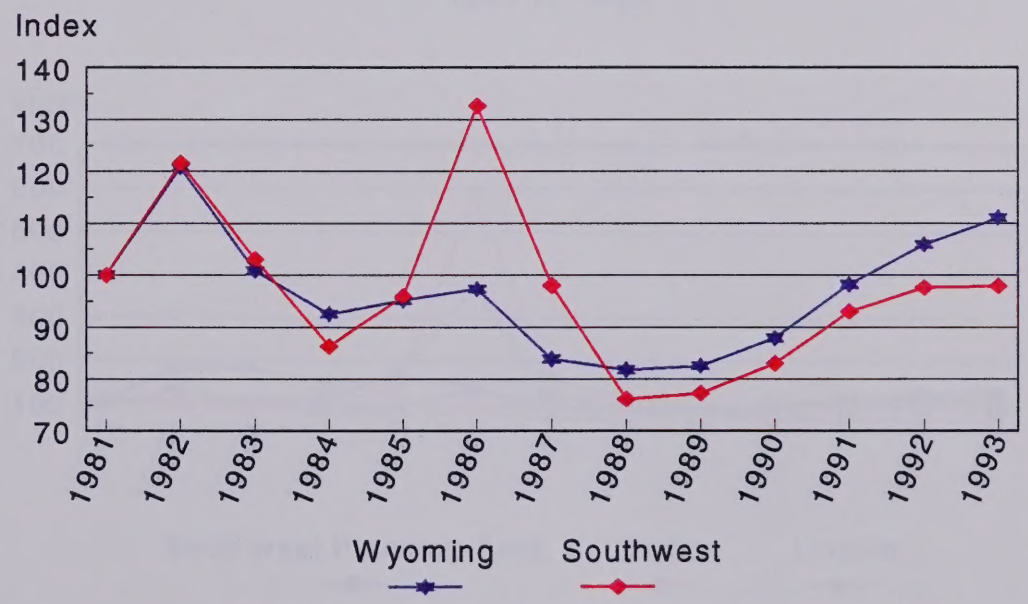


Figure 5 shows the sales and use tax collection trends for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Compared to 1981, sales and use tax collection in Wyoming have increased 11 percent ($236.7 million vs. $262.8 million), whiles sale and use tax collection have declined 2.1 percent ($51.2 million vs. $50.1 million) in the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Up until 1988, the Southwest BLM Planning Area sales and use tax collection were increasing equally or greater than the total Wyoming sales and use tax collections

Figure 5.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Sales & Use Tax Indices, 1981 to 1993.



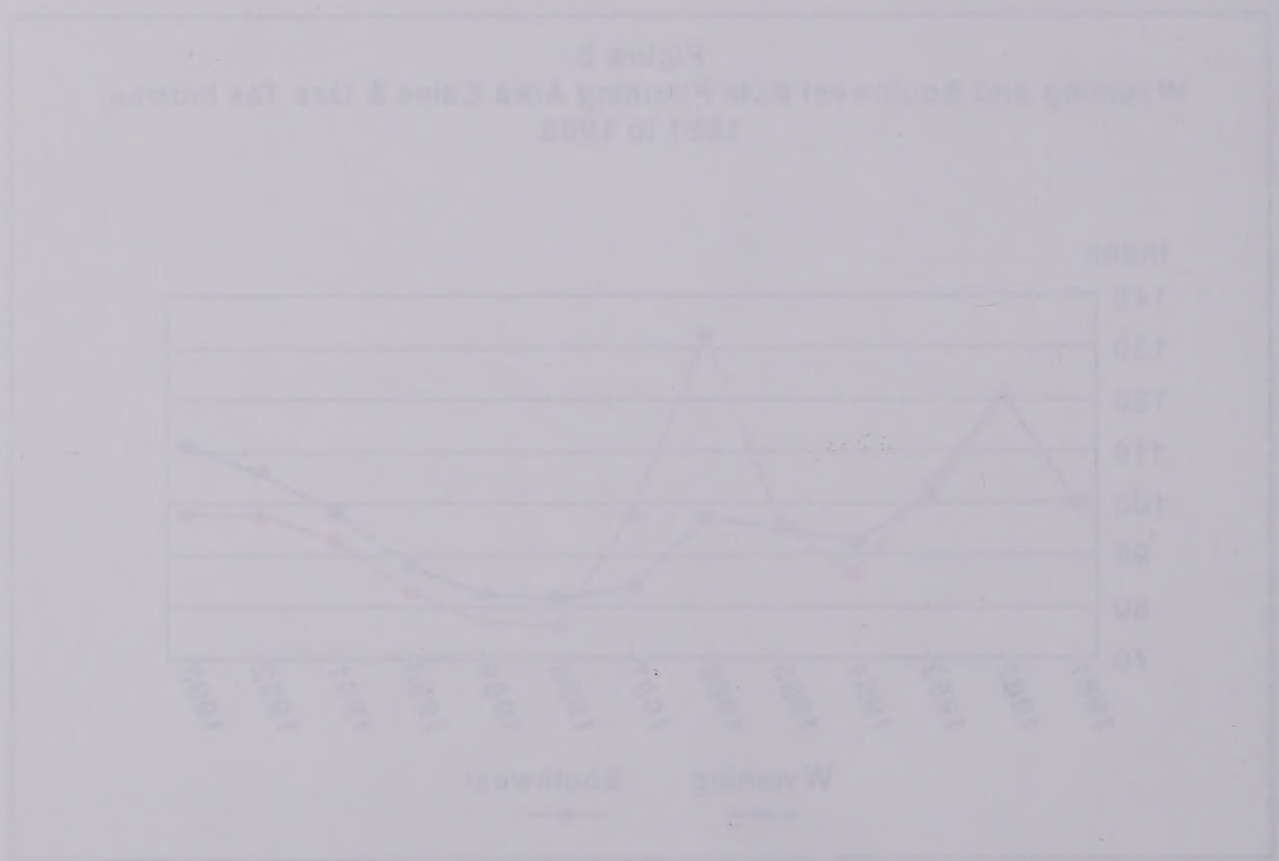
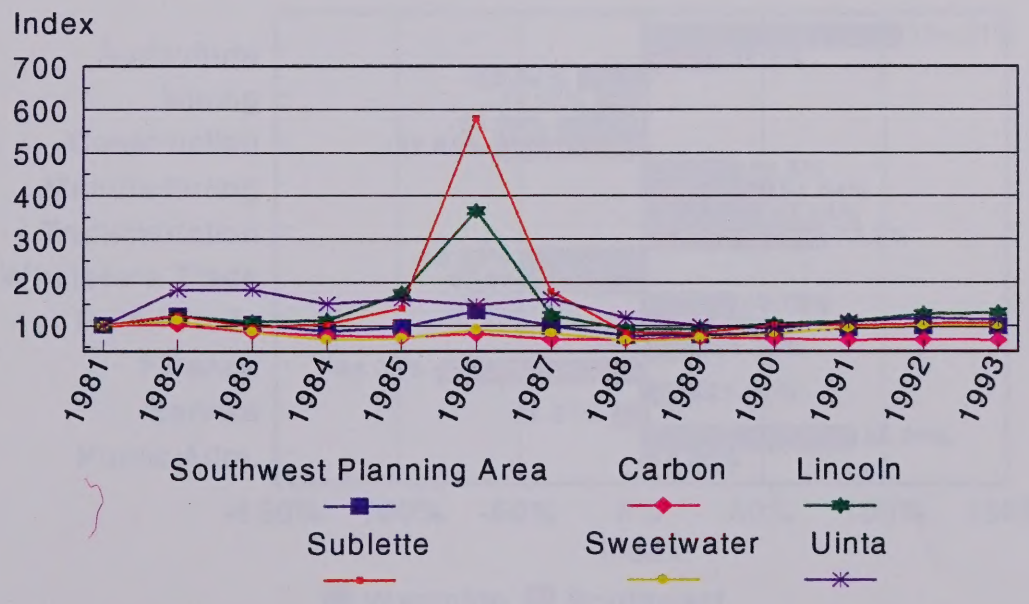


Figure 6 presents the percent change between 1980 and 1993 by type of property valuation in the Southwest BLM Planning Area and the Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Uinta. Each county increased sales and use tax collection between 1981 and 1993 with the exception of Carbon county. In Carbon county, sale and use tax collection decreased from $10.2 million in 1981 to $6.7 million in 1993 (-34.3%). Lincoln county realized the greatest increase in sales and use tax collections of 30 percent ($4.0 million vs. $5.2 million).

Figure 6.
Southwest BLM Planning Area Sales & Use Tax Indices,
1981 to 1993



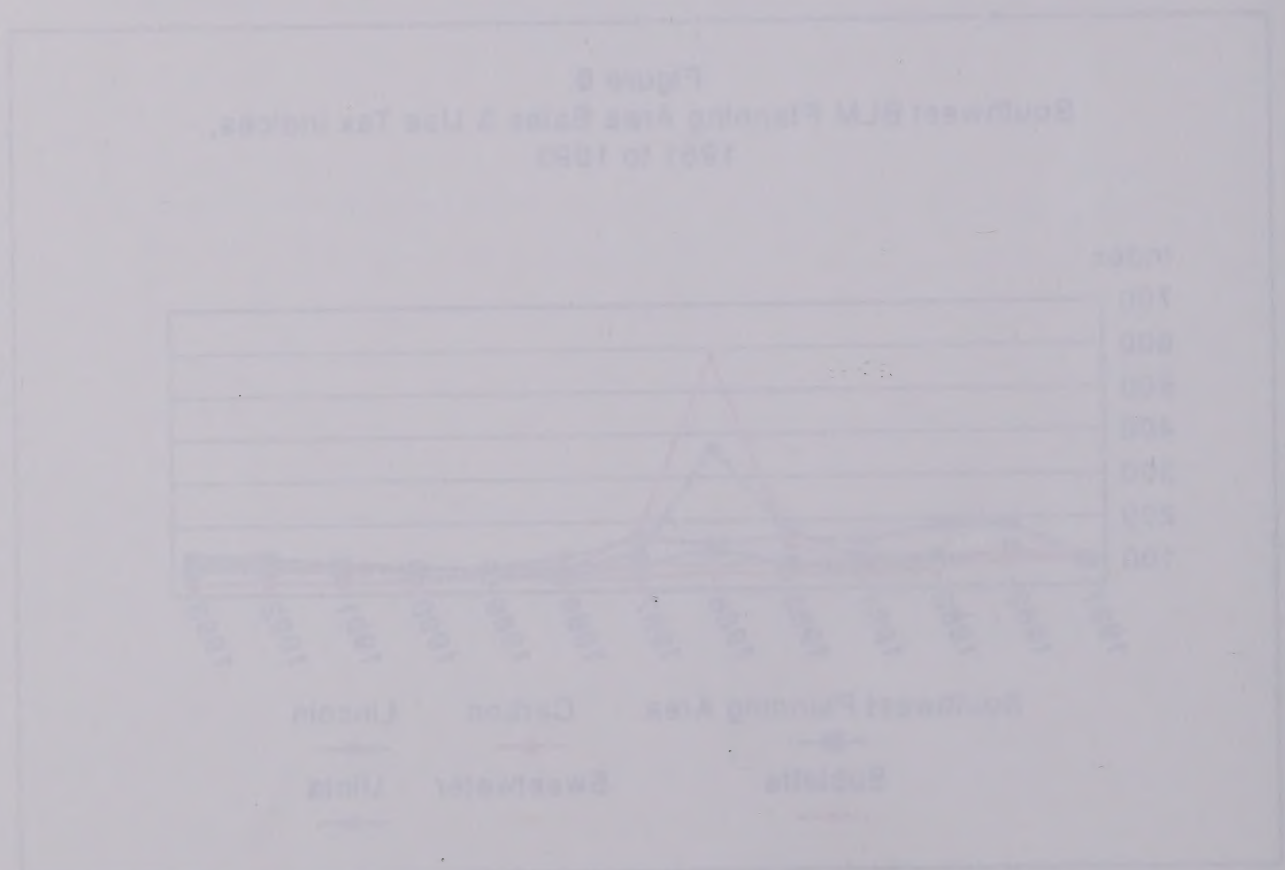
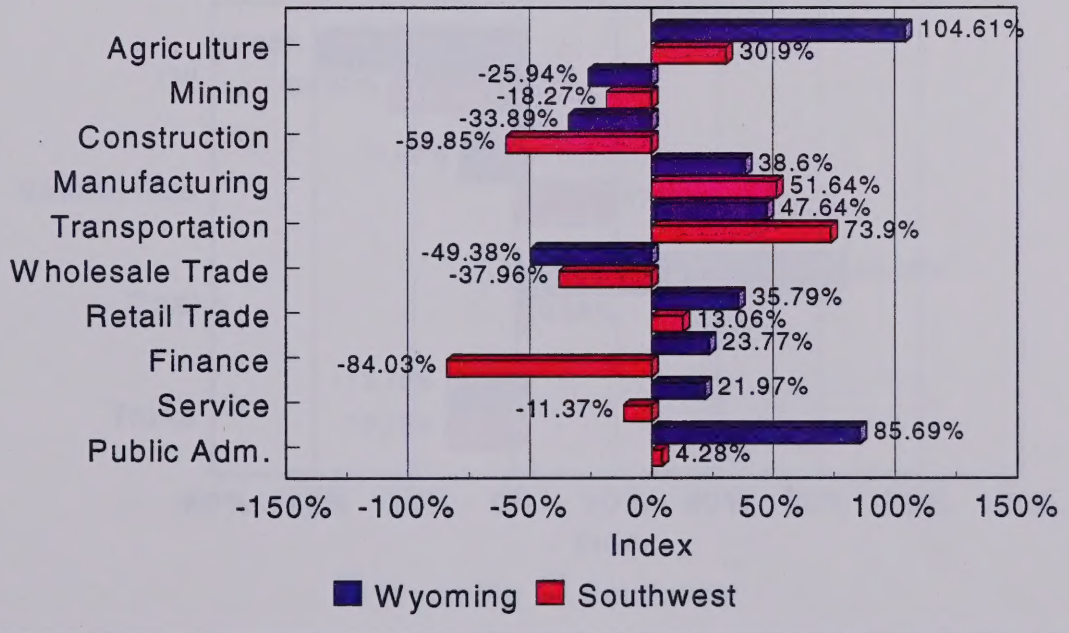


Figure 7 shows the percent change between 1980 and 1993 of sales and use tax collections by industrial sector in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. For Wyoming the largest increase sales and use tax collection between 1980 and 1993 was in agriculture 104.6 percent while wholesale trade had the largest decrease in sales and use tax collections of nearly 50 percent. The Southwest BLM Planning Area largest increase in sales and use tax collection was from transportation, 73.9 percent, and the finance sector experienced an 84 percent decline in sales and use tax collections between 1980 and 1993.

Figure 7.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area Sales & Use Tax By Industrial Sector, Percent Change Between 1980 and 1993.



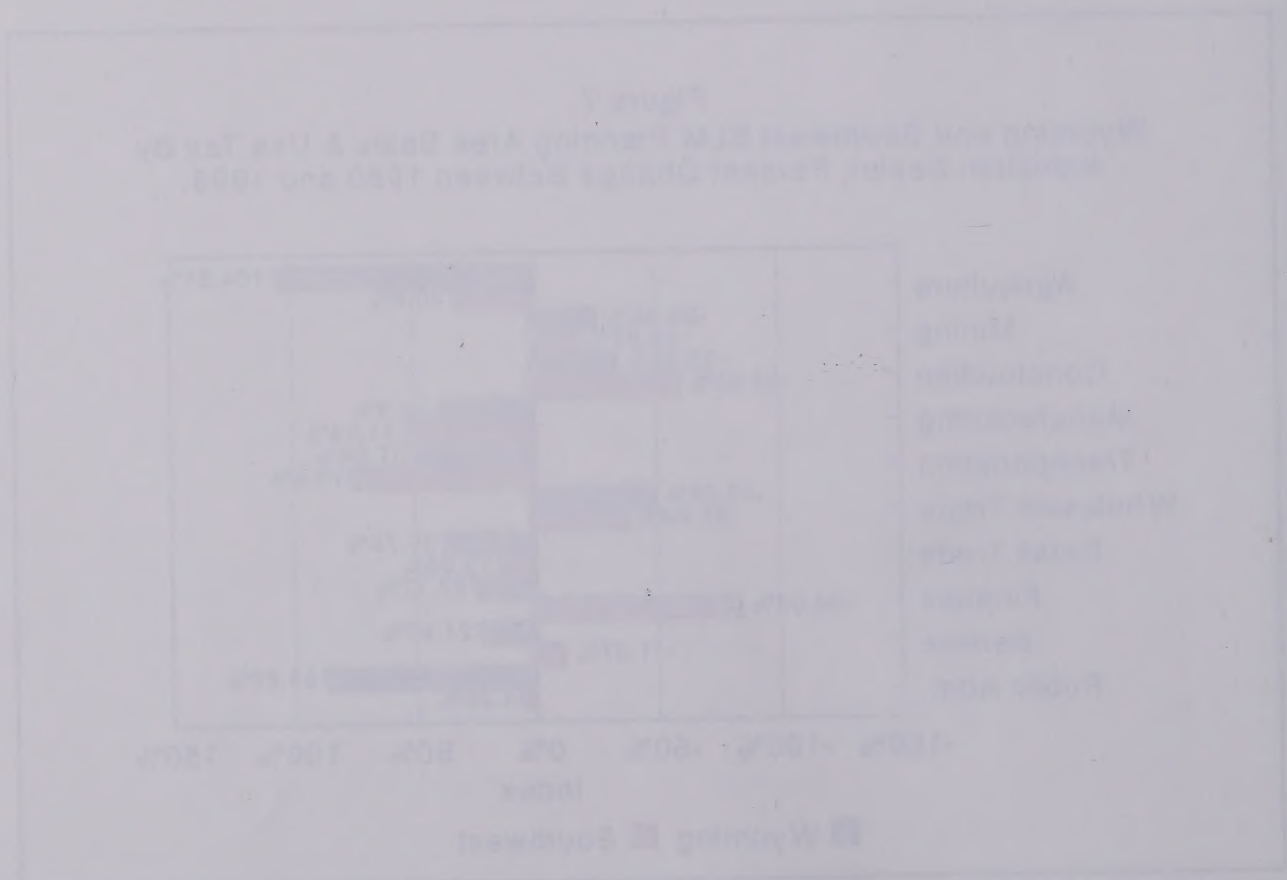


Figure 8 shows the percent change between 1980 and 1993 of federal royalty payments by Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Between 1990 and 1993, federal royalty payments have declined the greatest for oil production in both Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In addition, Trona royalty payments have also declined nearly 14 percent. However, Wyoming has seen over a 63 percent increase in coal royalty payments, while the Southwest BLM Planning Area had a 17.5 percent increase in royalty payments from natural gas production. Even though these payments are to the federal government, one-half, minus administrative costs, is returned to Wyoming.

Figure 8.
Federal Royalty Payments in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area, Percent Change Between 1990 and 1993

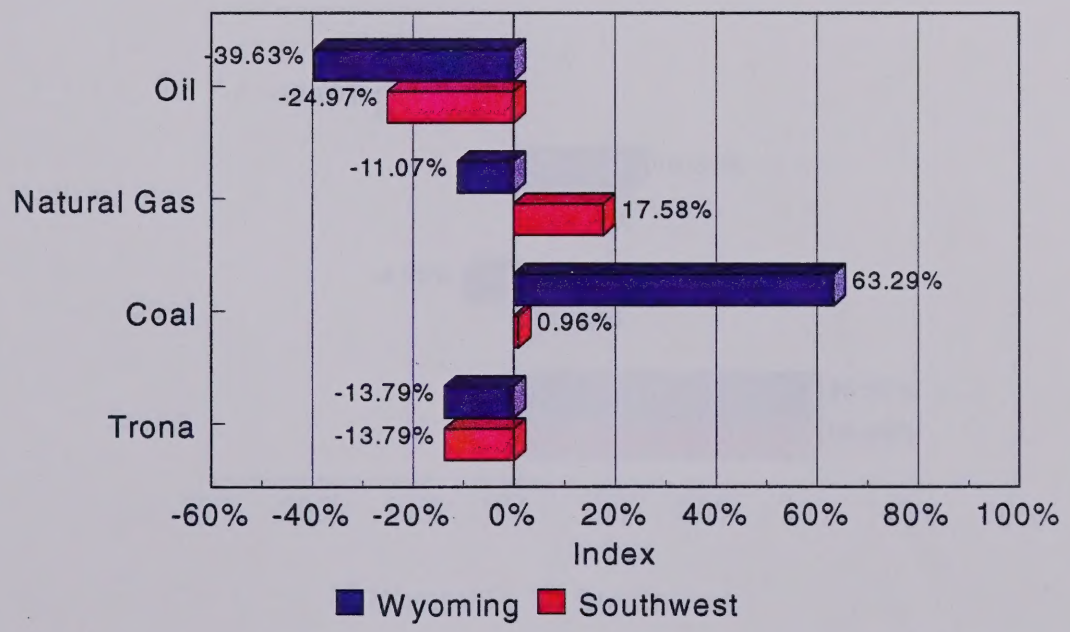
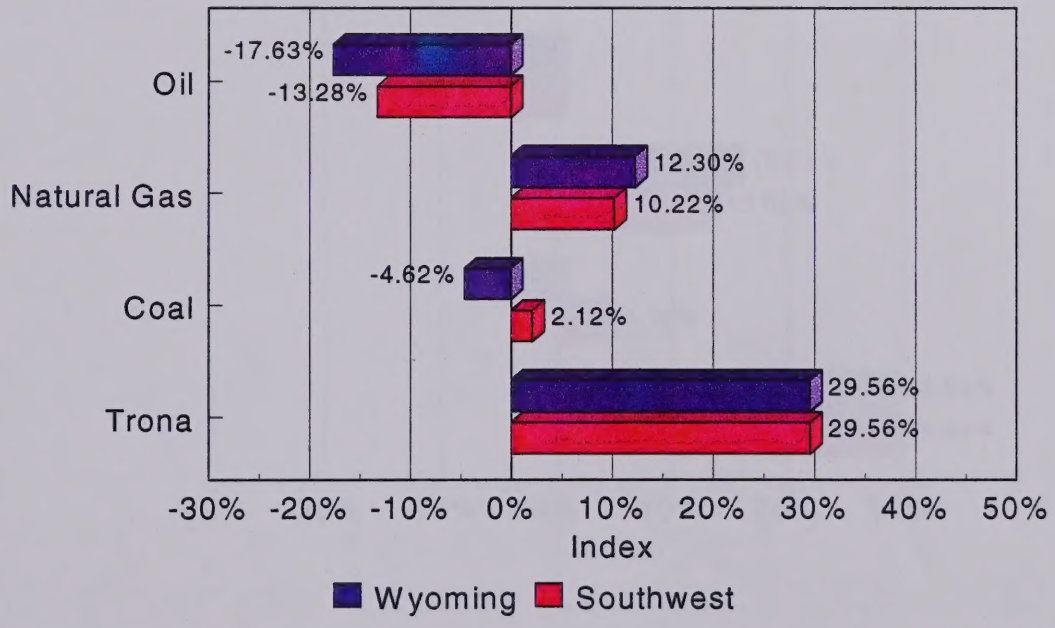


Figure 9 shows the percent change between 1980 and 1993 of severance tax payments by Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. The estimated severance tax payments for the Southwest BLM Planning Area was estimated using the percentage of the county production to the total production in Wyoming. This percentage was used since individual county payments could not be located. Between 1990 and 1993, severance tax payments on oil production have declined over 17.6 percent in Wyoming and 13.2 percent in the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Both natural gas and trona severance tax payments has increased in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area.

Figure 9.
Severance Tax Payments in the Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area, Percent Change Between 1990 and 1993.



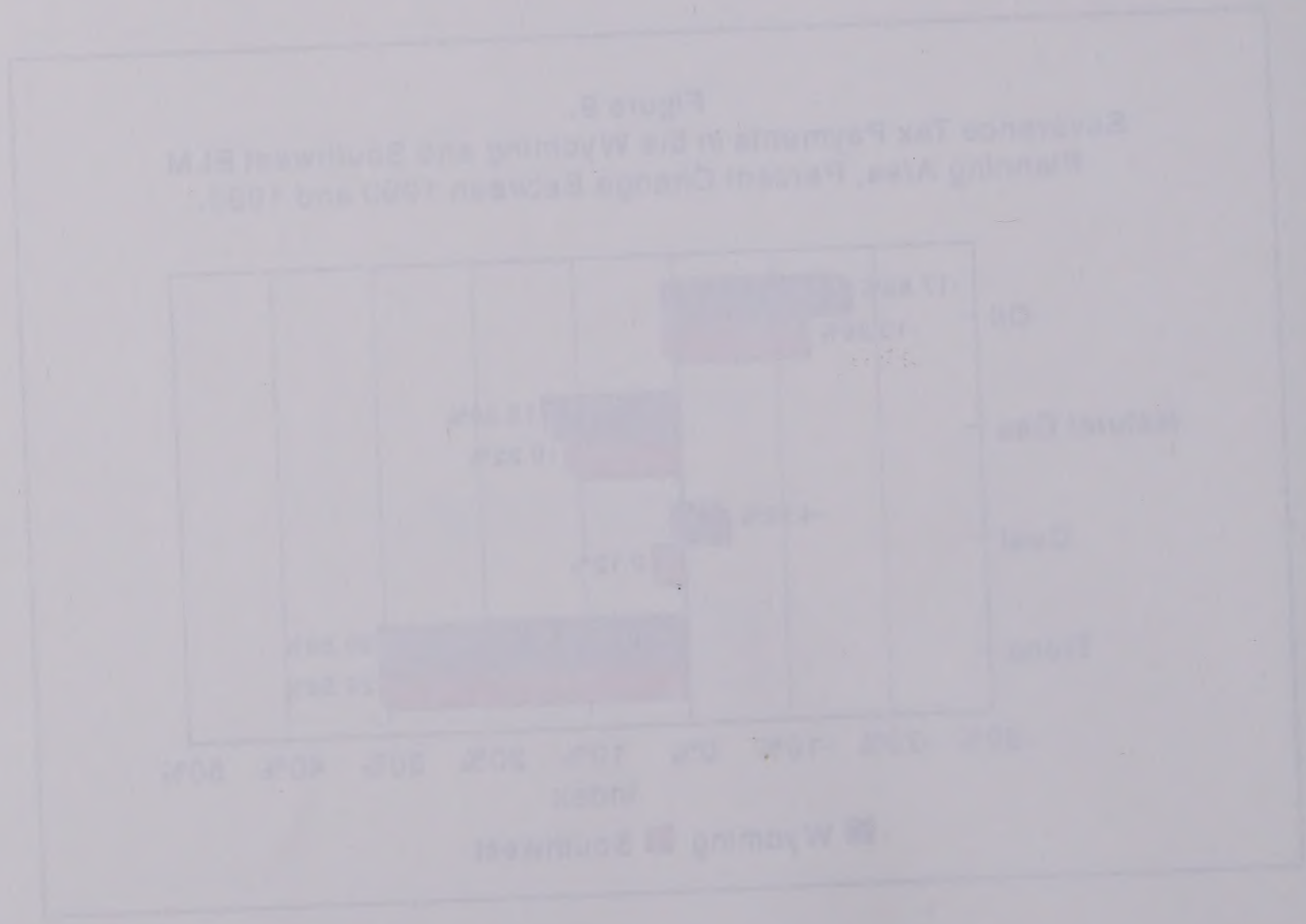
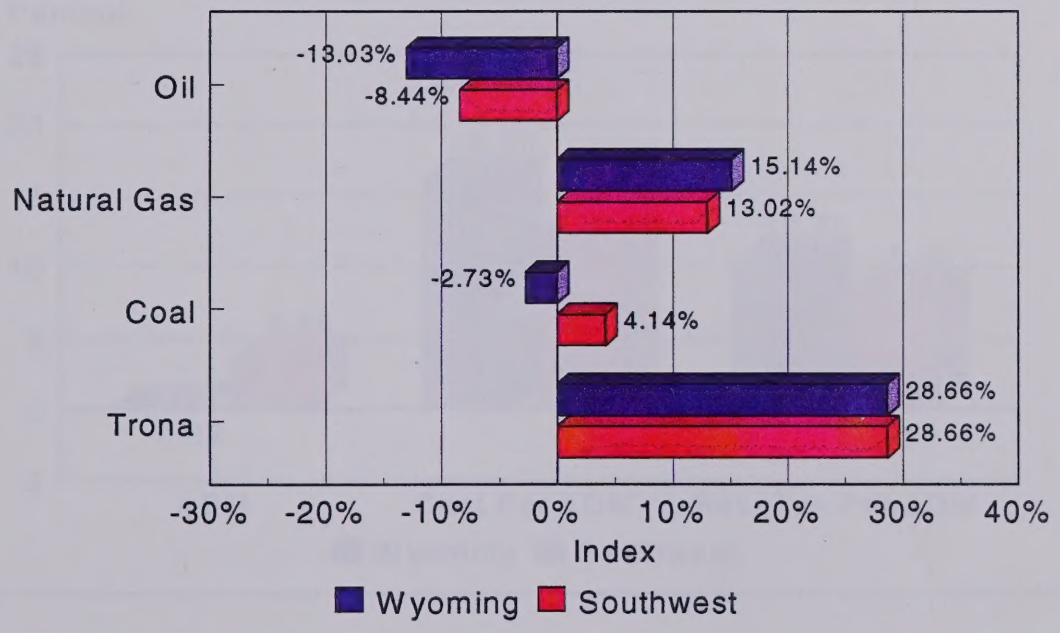


Figure 10 shows the percent change between 1980 and 1993 of ad Valorem on production payments by Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. The estimated ad valorem on production payments for the Southwest BLM Planning Area was estimated using the percentage of the county production to the total production in Wyoming. This percentage was used since individual county payments could not be located. Between 1990 and 1993, ad valorem on production tax payments on oil production have declined 13 percent in Wyoming and 8.4 percent in the Southwest BLM Planning Area. Both natural gas and trona ad valorem on production tax payments has increased in Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area.

Figure 10.
Ad Valorem on Production Payments in the Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area, Percent Change Between 1990 and 1993



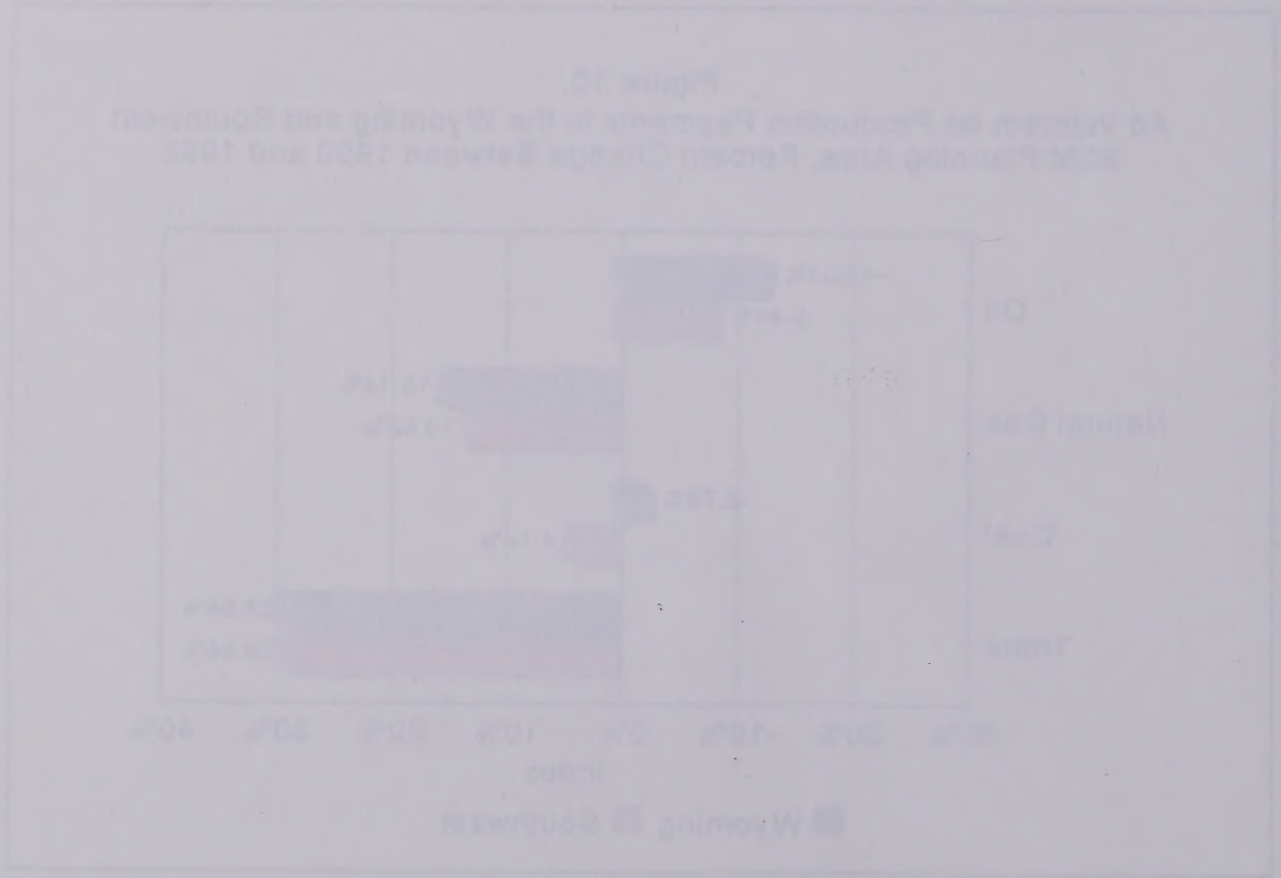


Figure 11 presents the percent change between 1983-84 and 1992-93 average daily membership, cost per average daily membership, and revenue per average daily membership for Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area. In both Wyoming and the Southwest BLM Planning Area, cost per average daily membership has increased faster than total average daily membership and revenue per average daily membership. However, revenue per average daily membership has increased faster that the total average daily membership.

Figure 11.
Wyoming and Southwest BLM Planning Area ADM, Cost Per ADM, Revenue Per ADM, Percent Change Between 1983-84 to 1992-93.

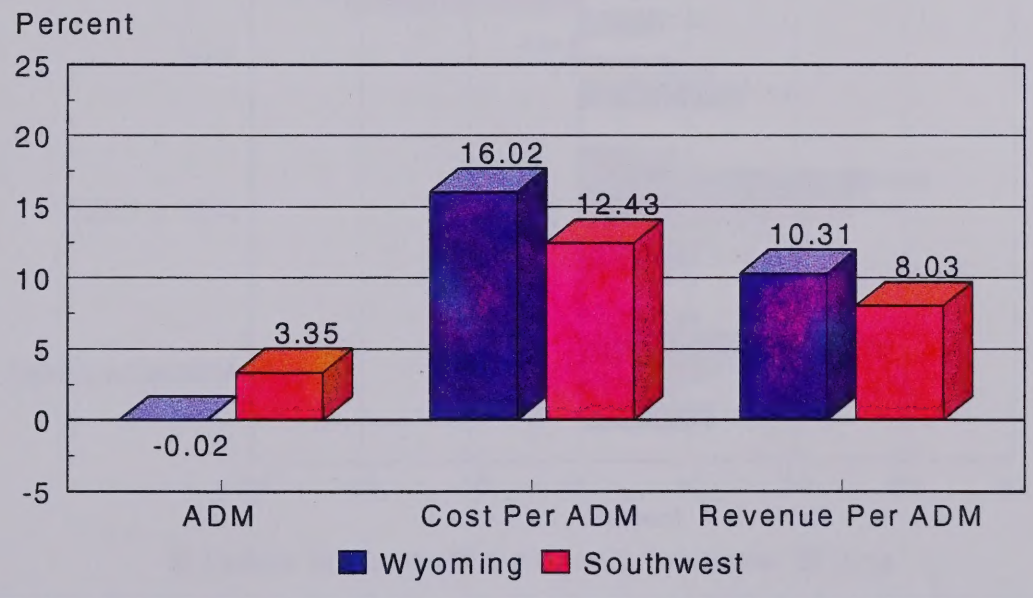
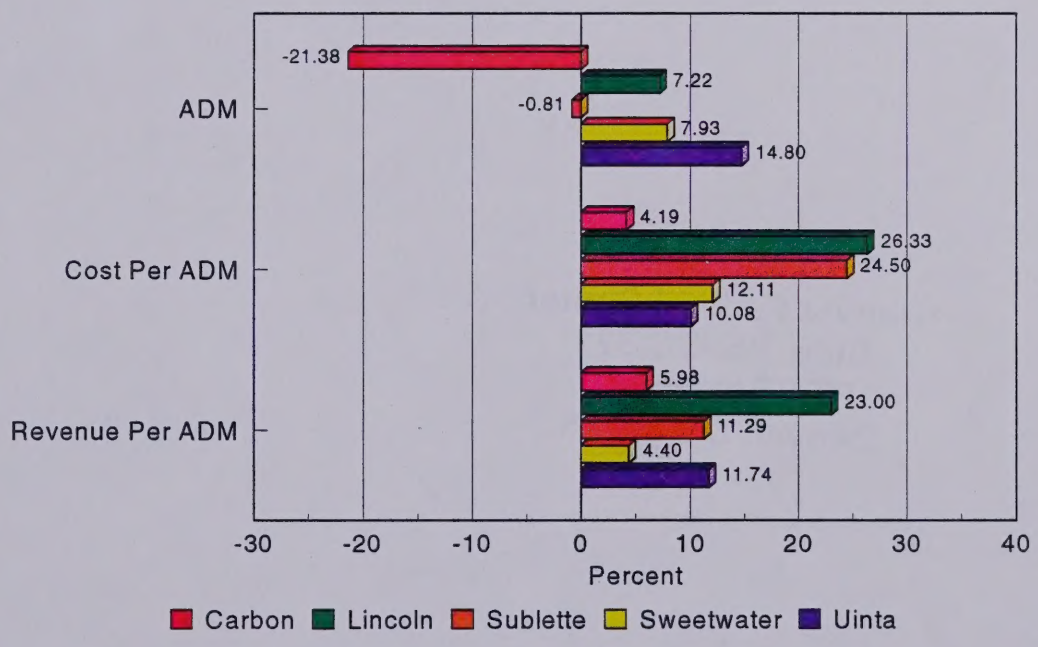


Figure 12 presents the percent change between 1983-84 and 1992-93 average daily membership, cost per average daily membership, and revenue per average daily membership for the Wyoming counties of Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Total average daily membership decreased 21.38 percent in Carbon county, while cost per average daily membership increased 4.19 percent compared to an increase in revenue per average daily membership 5.98 percent.

Figure 12.
Southwest BLM Planning Area ADM, Cost Per ADM, Revenue Per ADM, Percent Change Between,1980 to 1993.



BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225